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The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, APRIL 13, 1878.

Notes for the Ensuing Week.

April 17.—End of Hilary Sittings.
" 19.—Easter Vacation commences.

CURRENT TOPICS.

WE PRINT in another column the transfer of causes, of the early issue of which we have given warning. It will be observed that, as we anticipated, the transfer is to Vice-Chancellor Bacon, so as to get the causes into the chambers of that learned judge; but the causes are re-transferred, for the purpose of hearing, to Mr. Justice Fry. The latter learned judge will not take any of the causes transferred before Tuesday, the 30th inst., except by consent of the parties.

CORNISHMEN will hear with consternation that wrestling is illegal. So Mr. Justice Lopes is stated to have held in a case tried before him at Liverpool a few days ago. The authorities do not give a very certain sound on the subject. In an old case reported in Hobart, and decided in the time of James I., it was agreed that "if men tilt or tourney in the presence of the king, or if two masters of defence playing their prizes kill one another, this shall be no felony." This passage is cited in Dalton's "Country Justice." But in the reign of Charles II., the law was determined otherwise, for Hale says in his Pleas of the Crown, "I have known it ruled that, if two men are playing at cudgels together, or wrestling by consent, if one with a blow or fall kill the other, it is manslaughter, and not per infortunium, though Mr. Dalton seems to doubt it; and accordingly it was resolved by all the judges upon a special verdict from Newgate, where two friends were playing at foils in a fencing school, and one casually killed the other, to be manslaughter." Sir M. Foster, however, (C. C. 259), doubts the soundness of this opinion in cases where persons "in perfect friendship engage by mutual consent in any of these recreations for a trial of skill or manhood"; he says he "cannot call these exercises unlawful; they are mainly diversions, they tend to give strength, skill, and activity, and may fit people for defence, public as well as personal, in time of need." And in a modern case which came before Patteson and Colman, JJ., at the Old Bailey (*R. v. Conniff*, 9 C. & P. 359), the former judge seems to have considered that, in the case of death in a struggle, the test of criminality will be whether the struggle took place in anger; for he said, "all struggles in anger, whether by fighting, or wrestling, or any other mode, are unlawful; and if you think the deceased's death was occasioned by an act of the prisoner in a struggle of that kind, I cannot tell you that it does not amount to manslaughter," and he concluded by remarking, "they had no right to struggle in this way; if it had been an amicable contest in wrestling, to see who was the best man, that would be quite a different matter." In the recent case Mr. Justice Lopes seems to have adopted Hale's view, and to have held that to cause

the death of another in an amicable wrestling match is manslaughter.

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL has attempted a justification of the proceedings at Lord Rosebery's marriage, on which we commented a few weeks ago. He "is of opinion that no illegal act was committed, because a licence from Doctors'-commons was produced at the church, and in that the contracting parties were described as bachelor and spinster. If only a certificate of previous marriage at the registrar's office had been produced there would have been no registration at the church; but the licence altered the case, and there was no violation of the law on the part of the clergyman or anyone else in entering the marriage in the register as though no previous marriage had taken place." We confess this official reasoning is quite beyond us. The Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 19, s. 12, expressly provides that "if the parties to any marriage contracted at the registry office . . . shall desire to add the religious ceremony ordained or used by the church . . . of which such parties shall be members, to the marriage so contracted, it shall be competent for them to present themselves for that purpose to a clergyman or minister of the persuasion of which such parties shall be members, . . . and such clergyman or minister, upon the production of the certificate of marriage before the superintendent-registrar, and upon payment of the customary fees, . . . may . . . read or celebrate the marriage service of the persuasion to which such minister shall belong, . . . but nothing in the reading or celebration of such service shall be held to supersede or invalidate any marriage so previously contracted, nor shall such reading or celebration be entered as a marriage among the marriages in the parish register." There is nothing whatever in the concluding clauses of the section to limit their operation to a reading or celebration under the authority of the registrar's certificate. It is "the reading or celebration of such service"—i.e., of the religious ceremony ordained by the church—which is not to invalidate the previous marriage, and is not to be entered in the parish register. Whether this reading or celebration of the "religious ceremony ordained by the church" takes place under a special licence or under the registrar's certificate is utterly immaterial. Such reading or celebration after the previous marriage before the registrar is not to be entered as a marriage among the marriages in the parish register.

But a still more extraordinary excuse is alleged by the Registrar-General. He says that "during the last forty years, in mixed marriages of Roman Catholics and Protestants, two ceremonies have been gone through on the same morning; the first generally at the Roman Catholic chapel, on a certificate or licence from the superintendent registrar, the second in accordance with the rites of the Established Church, after banns or by licence. In both instances their 'condition' is recorded as 'bachelor' and 'spinster,' as stated in the respective certificate and licence; and, if I mistake not, the officiating minister, acting upon that licence, is liable to a heavy penalty if he does not forthwith register such marriage in his duplicate register books." Now as to this, it is only necessary to point out, first, that section 12 of 19 & 20 Vict. c. 119, is expressly confined to marriages "contracted at the registry office," and, therefore, has no application to mixed marriages; and, next, that the penalty under 6 & 7 Will. 4 c. 86, s. 42 (to which, we presume, the registrar refers) is confined to cases where the clergyman "shall refuse, or without reasonable cause omit to register, any marriage solemnized by him or which he ought to register." It need hardly be pointed out that, in the case of the reading of the service after the marriage before the registrar, no marriage is solemnized by the clergyman, and certainly no marriage "which he ought to register."

IT WILL BE REMEMBERED that, in the recent correspondence between the Lord Chief Baron and the Lord Chancellor with reference to the Ridsdale judgment, the former learned writer stated that the order of 1627, which provided that "when the business is carried according to the most voices, no publication is afterwards to be made by any man how the particular voices and opinions went," was "made at a time when the Star Chamber existed, and when members of the Privy Council were imprisoned under sentences of that tribunal for words uttered by them in the House of Commons"; and he stated that he was "not aware that it has ever been judicially held, or, indeed, treated as of any effect since the Judicial Committee was created by statute." We pointed out at the time that this was a mistake, for it appeared from the evidence of Mr. Henry Reeve, C.B., the late registrar of the Privy Council, before the select committee of the House of Lords on Appeal Jurisdiction in 1872, that he had in his possession a memorandum made by Mr. Greville, his predecessor, recording the fact that shortly after the creation of the Judicial Committee the question of the publication or concealment of the votes arose; there was a difference of opinion among the members of the committee, but after careful consideration of the question, it was agreed to abide by the ancient rule. It was obviously undesirable to leave the matter to the mere resolution of the court, which might be reversed at any time, and it appears from an order which a correspondent of the *Times* has forwarded to that journal, that the practice has now been finally settled. The order, dated the 4th of February last, after reciting the order of 1627, provides "that the ancient rule and practice of the Privy Council be strictly adhered to, respected, and observed in all appeals, causes, or matters referred by her Majesty to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, or to any other committee or assembly of the Privy Council, and that no disclosure be made touching the matters treated of in council, and no publication made by any man how the particular voices and opinions went." We think this is a step in the right direction, and we should be glad if the House of Lords would adopt a similar rule. It appears to us that the effect of the decision of a final Court of Appeal in settling the law should never be marred by the publication of dissentient opinions.

LORD JUSTICE JAMES, in delivering judgment a few days ago, took occasion to observe upon the untrustworthiness of affidavit evidence in certain classes of cases. The evidence, he said, was too often not in the witnesses' own words, but in the coloured and rhetorical diction of the professional adviser, and he cited as an instance the statement in an affidavit in the case before him of a lady's maid, that the plaintiff, her mistress, was in a state of "great physical and mental prostration," while the witness confessed in cross-examination that she did not know what she meant by the words "great mental prostration." With great deference we venture to think that the learned Lord Justice was too hasty in assuming that, because the lady's maid could not explain the meaning of the words she used, this must be taken as proof that she did not use them. A very limited experience of the ways of lady's maids would probably be sufficient to convince his lordship that "coloured and rhetorical diction" is not confined to professional advisers. Even in the witness box the language of uneducated people is apt to be stilted; much more so when an affidavit is to be made. But the observations of the Lord Justice convey a useful hint to the professional adviser who has to deal with lady's maids and other witnesses imbued with polysyllabic proclivities. He must subdue the "colour" and excise the "rhetoric"; and then the witness will probably tell him that the affidavit, as altered, is not at all what she meant to say.

THE ATTENTION of OUR country readers should be directed to the regulations issued by the Inland Revenue and taking effect from the 1st of April, as to payment of legacy and succession duty by persons resident out of the metropolitan district, which we publish in another column.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS has announced that, on the first day of the next sittings, he will sit with the Court of Appeal, and will take motions in his own court on the following day (Wednesday, the 30th of April).

COMPENSATION TO OUTGOING TENANT.

THE case of *Bradburn v. Foley* (26 W. R. 423) decided a question of considerable interest to agricultural tenants. It was laid down long ago in *Faviell v. Gaskoin* (7 Ex. 272) that where there is a custom entitling an outgoing tenant to compensation, and there is no incoming tenant, the landlord is liable to pay the outgoing tenant. What is the rule where there is an incoming tenant was not so clearly laid down. Parke, B., said (see 21 L. J. Ex. 85) that "by the custom of the country where an incoming tenant comes in there is a contract implied that he will pay the outgoing tenant." But in *Codd v. Brown* (15 L. T. N. S. 536) it was held that no implied contract arises from the mere entry of the incoming tenant upon the tillages; it is a question of fact whether the contract between the outgoing tenant and the landlord has been superseded by a fresh contract between the outgoing and incoming tenant. The same rule was adhered to in *Sucksmith v. Wilson* (4 F. & F. 1083, apparently not cited in the recent case), where Martin, B., said "the contract is between the outgoing tenant and the landlord; and although, as the money eventually comes out of the pocket of the incoming tenant, it is often arranged that he shall pay the outgoing tenant, yet, in the absence of such an arrangement, the outgoing tenant's remedy is against the landlord as the person primarily liable . . . if no such arrangement was made, the landlord alone was liable to the outgoing tenant by virtue of the original contract, and the latter had no right of action against the incoming tenant."

The general practice is for the outgoing and incoming tenants to settle the matter without reference to the landlord, and so firmly has this practice taken root, that it seems to have been thought that under the cover of alleging it as a custom the landlord might, wherever there was an incoming tenant, step aside and discharge himself of all liability to the outgoing tenant. In the recent case it was found that, by the custom of the country, where there was an incoming tenant who entered on the farm at the expiration of the tenancy of the outgoing tenant, he, and not the landlord, became liable to pay for the seeds and tillages. The question, therefore, for the court was whether this was a good custom.

Now to give validity to a custom it must be certain, and reasonable; a custom that is contrary to the public good, or injurious or prejudicial to the many and beneficial only to some particular person, is repugnant to the law of reason (*Tyson v. Smith*, 9 A. & E., at p. 421). The Common Pleas Division, in the recent case, after an elaborate examination of the effects of the custom alleged, came to the conclusion that it involved the following consequences:—(1) That the outgoing tenant has imposed upon him for his sole and exclusive debtor a person in whose selection he has no choice, and with whom he has made no contract at all; (2) That the incoming tenant has to make compensation to the outgoing tenant irrespectively of the purposes for which he (the incoming tenant) may want the land, and whatever the terms between him and his landlord may be, and whether the

incoming tenant takes the land for a week, a month, a year, or a long term; (3) That the outgoing tenant can make no arrangement with his landlord as to his valuation unless the incoming tenant is party to it, and assents to it; (4) That, in the event of a letting and under-letting, it is (on the custom as stated) uncertain who is to pay—viz., the immediate lessee from the landlord, or the ultimate tenant who takes possession; (5) That such a custom would lead any prudent tenant to run his farm out as much as by law he could, and to leave as little as possible for the incoming tenant to pay for. And they add what appears to be a less cogent because more far fetched reason, that "it would be to the interest of an unscrupulous landlord to put in an insolvent man as tenant for a short time, so as to avoid having to pay the outgoing tenant himself, and yet to obtain possession before the poverty of the new tenant could be productive of injury." A custom having such consequences as these the court thought so unreasonable, uncertain, and prejudicial to the interests both of landlords and tenants as to be incapable of being supported in point of law, and they accordingly held it to be bad.

We think there can be no doubt that the court were right in their decision, although it may be doubted whether, in some of their reasons, they have kept quite clearly in sight the rule established by *Faviell v. Gas-Join*. The general result appears to be that in all cases, whether there is an incoming tenant or not, the landlord is primarily liable under the custom of the country to compensate the outgoing tenant. What acts or expressions will be sufficient to relieve the landlord of this liability by creating a contract between the outgoing and incoming tenant is apparently a question of fact, to be decided on the special circumstances of each case.

THE WORK OF THE COURTS.

I.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—CHANCERY DIVISION.

THE returns furnished by the several officers of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice deal as usual with the year ending 31st of October. At the commencement of the period, 1875-76, there were 432 causes, &c., for hearing, and during the twelve months 2,438 were set down, making altogether 2,920 for hearing during the year, against 2,834 in 1874-75. Of these 1,942 were heard, and 279 otherwise disposed of, leaving 699 remainents at the expiration of the period. The proportion borne by the number of proceedings disposed of during the year to the number for disposal was thus 76 per cent., the proportion in 1874-75 having been 84.7 per cent. According to the registrars' returns 16,258 orders were made in different matters as compared with 14,454 in the previous year; and there were also 3,581 certificates for sale or transfer, or delivery of stock, or other securities, against 3,915 in 1874-75. There were 437 cases referred to the conveyancing counsel of the court, against 436 in the preceding year, and 46 cases were referred to the official referees. The number of decrees and orders drawn up in the registrar's office was 17,449, as compared with 15,354, and the amount of fees collected thereon, and taken on setting down appeals &c., was £20,411 18s., as compared with £17,656 in 1874-75.

The chief clerks' returns show that the total number of summonses to originate proceedings were 942, against 1,080 in the previous year; there were 33,720 other summonses, against 28,791; 12,504 orders, against 10,502, were drawn up by the registrars; and 11,226, against 9,561, drawn up in chambers; there were 2,819 orders brought into chambers for prosecution other than orders for winding up companies, against 2,761; and 147 orders for winding up companies, against 138 in 1874-75. The number of accounts passed—other than receivers' accounts—was 1,900; the receipts therein

amounted to £8,583,417; and the disbursements and allowances therein to £7,775,309; and there were 869 receivers' accounts passed, the receipts therein being £3,672,680, and the disbursements and allowances, £2,925,643. The conveyancing counsel were directed to investigate 590 titles and other matters; 3,210 certificates were filed; 89,792 appointments were disposed of; and at the date of the return there were 5,077 orders under which accounts and inquiries were pending, together with 868 orders for winding up companies. The total amount of fees collected in chambers by stamps was £15,421, against £15,136 in the previous year.

The return made by the clerks of records and writs show the number of suits instituted in the Court of Chancery as follows:—

Actions by writ of summons	{ higher scale . . . 3,253
	{ lower scale . . . 884
Petitions of right filed (higher scale)	. . . 1
Special cases under 13 & 14 Vict. c. 35	. . . 23
Administration summonses filed	. . . 344
Other summonses originating proceedings filed	. . . 604
Schemes under Liquidation and Railway Acts	. . . 3
Actions transferred from other Divisions of the High Court	. . . 142
Suits transferred from county courts	. . . 11
Cases on appeal from county courts	. . . 4
	<hr/> 5,269

The number of proceedings was as follows:—Proceedings in actions, 10,023; proceedings in suits by bill, &c., 2,112; proceedings in suits by summonses, 1,284; and proceedings in special cases (13 & 14 Vict. c. 35), &c., 76,271; and the amount of fees collected by stamps in the office of records and writs was £19,529 1s. 8d.

The Lord Chancellor's principal secretary's return shows that the total number of attendable petitions was 1,621 against 1,887 in 1874-75, and 2,103 in 1864-65. Of the petitions presented 775 were for hearing before Vice-Chancellor Malins, 276 before Vice-Chancellor Bacon, and 570 before Vice-Chancellor Hall. The amount of fees collected in the office by means of stamps was £1,404, against £1,579 in 1874-75, and of the petitions presented in 1875-76, 1,289, or 79.5 per cent. were under the higher scale of fees.

The return of the secretary of causes at the Rolls shows that the number of petitions set down for hearing at the Rolls was 604, against 609 in the previous year. In 1875-76, 509, or 84.3 per cent. of the petitions were on the higher scale of fees. There were further 4,095 petitions presented for orders of course and orders of course drawn up, against 4,937 in 1874-75; and of those in 1875-76, 4,004, or 97.8 per cent., were on the higher scale. The total fees collected in the office amounted to £1,557, against £2,871 in 1874-75.

The taxing masters' returns show that there were 3,875 orders and references for taxation against 3,977 in the previous year; that 7,873 bills were taxed, against 8,208; and that 3,413 certificates and allocaturs were made, against 3,454 in 1874-75. The total proceedings show a decrease of 102, or 2.5 per cent. in the number of orders and references for taxation, a decrease of 335, or 4.0 per cent. in the number of bills taxed, and a decrease of 41, or 1.1 per cent. in the certificates and allocaturs made, as compared with the returns for the previous year. The total costs taxed were, in 1875-76, £951,748, and in 1874-75, £1,057,674.

The return furnished by the chief clerk to the Master in Lunacy shows that in 1875-76 there were 115 orders of inquiry in commissions of lunacy, executed by masters in lunacy; 250 reports made to the Lord Chancellor; 158 bonds and recognizances taken as security for lunatics' estates; and 215 certificates made for payment of money and transfer of stock, &c. The amount of cash included in such certificates was £280,370; and £86,430

was directed to be invested. The number of accounts and affidavits of committees and receivers of lunatics' estates taken and passed by the masters was 343; 138 leases and other deeds were settled and approved; there were 5,669 summonses for proceedings before the masters, and the amount of receipts in the accounts and affidavits of committees and receivers in lunacy passed during the year was £755,235. The sum total of disbursements and allowances therein was £594,608; and the percentage on 'lunatics' incomes under the general orders was £17,335.

The return of the Registrar in Lunacy shows that in 1875-76 200 petitions were presented for hearing, and 130 orders were made for inquiry (commissions of lunacy). The amount of each directed to be paid into court was £64,110, and the amount directed to be paid out was £44,610. The stock directed to be transferred into court amounted to £394,295; and the stock to be sold or transferred out to £559,647.

A return furnished by the Assistant Paymaster-General for chancery business of the proceedings in the Chancery Pay Office shows that, in the year ended the 31st of August, 1876, the amount paid into court was £21,534,748, and that during the same period £20,359,745 was paid out. The number of accounts was 33,467, against 32,687 in 1874-75; the number of cheques signed, 50,470; and the number of powers of attorney issued, 4,847. The amount of cash and securities carried over in the Accountant-General's books was £2,808,274; and the amount of fees collected by Chancery Fee Fund Stamps was £963, against £950 in 1874-75. On the 1st of September, 1876, the balance of each in the bank was £870,468.

In the Chancery Court of the County Palatine of Lancaster 387 suits and matters originated in 1875-76. The number of causes set down during the year was 216, 209 of which were heard and one otherwise disposed of, leaving six for hearing at the end of the year. In 1874-75 the number for hearing was 213, and there were, at the end of that year, no cases awaiting hearing.

QUEEN'S BENCH, COMMON PLEAS, AND EXCHEQUER DIVISIONS.

The return of business transacted in the Crown Office in 1876 is for ten months only, namely, from 1st January to 31st October. Under the peculiar jurisdiction of the Queen's Bench Division on the Crown side there were, in these ten months, six persons convicted and six acquitted against six convicted and two acquitted in the previous year, in which cases judgment was entered up in the Queen's Bench. The cases under the 12 & 13 Vict. c. 45, and the 20 & 21 Vict. c. 43, have been transferred by section 45 of the Judicature Act, 1873, to a divisional court assigned to hear and determine appeals from inferior courts; but the business of the divisional court is transacted in the Crown Office, where also appeals from county courts—with the exception of appeals in admiralty matters—are now filed. The proceedings in 1876 were as follows:—*Mandamus* applications on affidavit, 43; *mandamus* made absolute, 24; other special rules *nisi* granted, 38; other special rules made absolute, 89; applications for *habeas corpus*, 26; writs of *habeas corpus* granted, 24; writs of *certiorari* issued by court, 21; writs of *certiorari* issued by judge, 12; orders of session removed into Queen's Bench, 20. The fees for business done in the Crown Office in 1876, exclusive of business done for the public departments, for which no fees are received, amounted to £877 14s., exceeding the amount for 1875 by £149 19s. 11d.

The process, practice, and mode of pleading in the three divisional courts of common law at Westminster being similar on the plea side, the proceedings of each court for 1876, as given in the returns furnished by the masters, together with the totals for the ten months ending 31st of October, 1875, are shown in the following table:—

Process issued:—	1876.	1875.
Writs of summons issued	59,087	60,062
Appearances entered	26,738	20,461
Judgments	23,460	21,834
Executions	14,222	13,088
Hand motions and on side bar rules	870	1,384
Causes referred to masters	657	690
Matters heard:—		
Motions for new trials	482	413
Other motions	593	484
Special cases	63	44
Demurrers	101	45

In 1876 the fees amounted to £53,870 2s.; the total for 1875 being £44,067 4s. The number of bills of costs taxed in the three divisional courts, exclusive of bills under the statute, was 7,185 in 1876.

From a return furnished by the masters of the Common Pleas, it appears that, under the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, one petition was presented, and one election declared void in 1876, the total costs being £999 11s. 8d.

The associates of the three common law divisions furnished a joint return for the year, which, in conjunction with the returns by the clerks of assize and the clerks of the Crown with regard to the courts at Westminster, shows that the number of remanets from the previous year was 536, against 556 in 1875, and 238 in 1865. The same returns also show that in 1876 2,276 causes were entered for trial at Westminster, and 1,267 at *Nisi Prius*; that there were 931 defended and 106 undefended trials; that 988 causes at Westminster and 360 at *Nisi Prius* were withdrawn or struck out; and that at the end of the period there were 746 remanets at Westminster and 15 at *Nisi Prius*. There were further entered for trial eight causes from the Court of Probate, of which seven were tried; and seven from the Chancery Division, of which four were tried; and one was left as a remanet for want of time to try, while the others were withdrawn or struck out.

The number of actions entered for trial at *Nisi Prius* circuit in 1876, was 1,262, of which number 903 were on trial.

The returns furnished by the masters of the three divisions at court show the number of judgments entered up, inclusive of the judgments at Westminster and on circuit, as follows:—On affidavit of service (in default of appearance), 15,048; on judge's order for substituted service, 1,241; summary, under order 14, 2,176; on demurrer, for plaintiff, 15; on demurrer, for defendant, 13; for plaintiff on verdict or writ of inquiry, 1,927; for defendant on verdict or nonsuit, 406; for defendant on counter-claim, 5; by default (other than of appearance for plaintiff), 1,880; on non-prosecution for defendant, 53; on special case for plaintiff, 18; on special case for defendant, 10; on judge's order to stay proceedings, warrants of attorney, &c., 1,153; on certificates of masters, 201; on reports from official referees, 14; total judgments, 23,460.

The results of the suits tried at Westminster and on circuit in 1876 were as follows:—Verdict for plaintiff, 1,323; verdict for plaintiff, subject to special case, 18; referred, 100; verdict for defendant, 423; jury discharged without verdict, 37; juror withdrawn, 82; nonsuit, 55; judgment dismissing action, 18; stet processes struck out, record withdrawn, remanets, 263. The master's returns show that the number of executions under writs of *feri facias* was 13,737; under writs of possession, 400, and under writs of *elegit*, 85; total, 14,222. The judgments being subject to revision by the courts sitting in *Banco*, on motions for new trials, or to enter or alter verdict, or for nonsuit, or arrest of judgment, or *non obstante veredicto*, the master's returns also show the results of applications of this nature. In 122 cases, application was refused; in 169, a rule *nisi* was granted; in 91, rule was made absolute; and in 100, rule was discharged. The other special matters

during the year 1876, were as follows:—Motions for judgment after trial, 88; special cases heard, 63; demurrers heard, 101; and other motions heard, 505; making together a total of 757. Of 12 interlocutory appeals made in the course of the year to the Court of Appeal at Westminster, five were affirmed and seven were reversed; while of 84 final appeals, 57 were affirmed and 27 reversed. For the year ending 31st of October, 1876, 92,845 writs of summons, including those issued in the district registries, were issued, and 33,652 appearances were entered. In 59,193 cases, or 63·7 per cent., of the writs of summons issued, no steps were taken towards a defence. In 1875 the proportion was 65·9 per cent. Of the cases in which appearances were entered in 1876, 3,543, or 10·5 per cent., against 16·3 per cent. in 1875, were entered for trial, of which 1,929, or 54·4 per cent. were brought to trial, and of these 106, or 2·9 per cent., were, at the last, undefended. For the decision of a jury there remained, therefore, only 1·9 per cent., against 2·57 per cent. in 1875, of the cases in which writs of summons were issued. For the enforcement of the 33,478 judgments obtained in 1876, 21,066 writs of execution were issued, 20,544 of these being to levy on goods; 418 for possession after recovery in ejectment; and 104 to take in execution.

In the chambers of the judges of the three Divisional Courts of Common Law there were in 1876, 81,644 summonses against 52,383 in 1875; 73,148 orders against 50,935; and 25,822 affidavits filed against 18,411. The total number of proceedings in chambers was 209,801 in 1876, against only 158,946 in 1875. Before the referees appointed under section 83 of the Judicature Act, 1873, there were 27 actions entered for trial between the 1st of April and the 31st of October, 1876; and of these 20 were defended, one was undefended, four were withdrawn, and two became remanets by order. The 74 district registrars appointed under section 60 of the Judicature Act of 1873, report the issue of 33,758 writs of summons during the year. The number of appearances entered was 6,914; 10,018 judgments were entered up; 6,844 executions followed; 7,341 bills of costs were taxed; and there were 769 other proceedings. The total amount of fees received was £24,631.

The amount of the Suitors' Fund of the three courts on the 1st of November, 1875, was £63,551 19s. 6d.; the amount paid in during the year ending the 31st of October, 1876, was £280,104 1s. 7d.; the amount paid out during the same period was £255,626 4s. 7d.; and the consequent balance at the end of the twelve months amounted to £88,029 16s. 6d. The amount of fees received in stamps for the Queen's Bench, the Common Pleas, the Exchequer, and the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Divisions of the High Court of Justice was £233,751 4s. 6d., for the year ending the 31st of March, 1877, as compared with £245,494 18s. 2d. for the previous year; and the payments amounted to £230,244 7s., against £281,610 9s. 1d. in 1876.

The *Bombay Gazette* announces that the first Parsee breach of promise case, which has recently occupied the time of one of the judges of the Bombay High Court, has resulted in the plaintiff being awarded 3,000Rs. The defendant has also been ordered to pay the costs of the suit, which, as the hearing extended over seventeen days, will be considerable; and there is a probability that he and some of his witnesses will be prosecuted for perjury.

The Earl of Chichester having expressed a desire to retire from the chairmanship of the Sussex Sessions, at Lewes, in consequence of failing health, and there being some difficulty in appointing a successor, Mr. Grantham, Q.C., M.P., has accepted the post of assistant-chairman, and he took the court for the trial of prisoners on Tu esday. Mr. Merrifield, the senior barrister present, congratulated him on behalf of the bar on his appointment.

General Correspondence.

"DEFAULTING LAWYERS."

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—My experience bears out the remarks of your correspondent S. S. C. on the inadequacy of the existing practice in certain cases. I hope the matter will be taken up, if not by the council, then by Sir H. Peek, or anyone else.

The status and monopoly of solicitors ought, in my opinion, to be firmly upheld. *Per contra*, the public ought to have prompt redress in cases of malversation. Can we expect to be supported in the one matter if we do not manifest zeal and sincerity in the other?

X.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—At length I am able to redeem my promise to give you the further statistics, and terminate, so far as I am concerned, the correspondence on this unpleasant topic. It is better, however, that we should clear the course ourselves than permit the outside public to do it for us.

In the first place, let me say that I have checked Sir Henry Peek's assertion that seven per cent. of the London solicitors under the letter D in the 1877 *Law List* have been bankrupt in one or other of the prescribed forms. Sir Henry is quite right; there are 155 names, and I have eleven of them marked off with the *Gazette* reference—equal to one in every fourteen.

On the whole, I have thought it sufficient to confine my labours to the London division only. You will be astonished to hear that out of the 371 bankrupt defaulters between November, 1861 and December, 1876 inclusive, no less than forty-nine have failed twice, eight of them have failed three times, three of them four times, and one (who I observe is still in practice) has actually passed through the court on five separate occasions during these fifteen years. I exclude earlier failures. The notorious Frederick Dimsdale, for instance, became bankrupt four times (twice before and twice since 1861), and yet some of my friends spoke of him as "a well-known and trusted solicitor." I know one who would not have trusted him—but let it not be supposed that I am reflecting on those who did. It is the fault of our system in having no proper record.

I do not make these serious statements without having chapter and verse before me. The Incorporated Law Society need not go to any expense. I can readily understand that it would cost a considerable sum to examine afresh about 150,000 names of people generally who have failed since 1861; or to search through the list of ten thousand solicitors in particular, which would be the only other way of getting at the information so easily acquired by me by degrees. The society is perfectly welcome to my notes if they will take the responsibility of publishing them, or adopting some less severe course. It would be mere clerk's work to check my figures, and the property would then be that of the society itself, and not mine.

Although I expressed an inferential regret for having used an unparliamentary term in my first private letter to Sir Henry Peek (published by accident, so to speak), I am not sure that I should not use the expression again when I think of some of the scandalous cases that have come under my notice. I have already frankly withdrawn the hard word as regards those to whom it does not apply.

I was forcibly struck with Sir Henry's question why so many solicitors failed during the long vacation. The answer is that the publicity is much less when most of us are on the continent. It may be mere coincidence, but it is a little remarkable that there has been a com-

parative dearth of bankrupt lawyers during this discussion in your journal. I make the observation for what it is worth.

Let me return for a moment to your very just remark that my aggregate figures for fifteen years include a record of all the solicitors during that period, dead or living, practising or out of practice. In round figures, the number of London solicitors has varied from 3,500 to 4,000, say an average of 3,750. Now, assuming deaths and retirements to equal new admissions, we must add (for London) about 150 a year, say 2,250, making 6,000 in all. This being so, 371 would be between six and seven per cent. of the whole; in other words, we are driven to the alarming and humiliating conclusion that at least one solicitor out of every twenty becomes bankrupt.

But perhaps many of the people who figure in the *London Gazette* as bankrupt solicitors are not really solicitors. I have now and again noticed that there are names in the "London Directory" under the head of solicitors that can neither be found in the *Law List* nor on the Law Society's manuscript Roll. This little matter I commend to the notice of the authorities. I repeat that a great number of the names in my black-book are of people who from time to time have not appeared in the official list. Possibly, however, what I have just said may explain that, whilst I am in substance right in my statements, they are not wholly inconsistent with the result of your own inquiries as to the comparatively small number of solicitors who take out their certificates after the 1st of January, and also with the very sound suggestion of your able correspondent "S. S. C." on the probability that the man of defaulting proclivities would be just the person to get his name in the official list if he could.

But I must drop these statistics, as I wish to make some observations on the subject generally, and regard must be had for your space. "S. S. C." argues the question with much thoughtfulness, and I agree with a great part of what he says. It is, however, quite impossible for him and myself single-handed to deal with the numerous questions which surround this discussion, and I will confine my remarks to a few points only.

I cordially endorse "S. S. C.'s" opinion that in many respects the public bankrupt is less objectionable than the man who is always on the verge of insolvency, and who adopts all kinds of tricks and devices so embarrassing to those who have to deal with him. This sort of thing, and other malpractice not necessarily referable to impecuniosity, was in my mind when I started the present discussion. I gave a good deal of consideration to the title of my first letter and the comprehensive adjective adopted was advisedly used.

The absence of all autonomy in our profession, spoken of by your correspondent, is a subject I touched upon in your columns (and elsewhere) last year when discussing the utter want of any *esprit de corps* among solicitors. We are in fact a disunited body, both as regards self-government and concerted action for mutual protection, as is proved by the way in which, until recently, we let all the prizes of the profession slip through our fingers.

I did not sufficiently explain my ideas of a vigilance committee. I think that it should consist of, say, twelve members, half of whom should be selected from the Council of the Law Society, and the other half from undoubtedly respectable ordinary members. The president of the council should be chairman, and the registrar could attend *ex-officio*. This sub-committee should report to the general body of the council *as such*, and it would be for them to take action on the result. I candidly admit that the penalty to be inflicted requires much consideration.

As "S. S. C." remarks, the council itself is now a thoroughly representative body, and I should not press for the nomination of any outside members if their assistance could be usefully dispensed with. Although I

yield to none in my respect for the eminent men who form the council, I contend that the Incorporated Law Society is in its very infancy as regards regulations for professional conduct or rather misconduct. I freely concede that the council are not to blame for the existing state of things—the real cause being the extreme apathy of the profession at large (except of late years) to the general proceedings of the society.

In taking leave of the subject let me ask "S. S. C." and any other friend of the proposed movement to be kind enough to communicate direct with me; and especially allow me to urge you to continue your very valuable support.

FRANCIS K. MUNTON.

Lambeth Hill, Queen Victoria-street, April 9.

Cases of the Week.

SOLICITOR—COSTS—CHARGE ON "PROPERTY RECOVERED OR PRESERVED"—TRUST ESTATE—23 & 24 VICT. C. 127, s. 23—15 & 16 VICT. C. 86, s. 42—ORD. 16, r. 7.—In a case of *Bulley v. Bulley*, decided by the Court of Appeal, on the 10th inst., a question of some importance arose with regard to the right of a solicitor to a charging order under section 28 of the Solicitors Act of 1860. The bill in the suit was filed in 1872 in the Court of Chancery, and it alleged that one John Raven, who died in 1760, was, at the date of his will and at the time of his death, seised of a farm, called Ashman's Farm, whereof part was freehold and part was copyhold. By his will, dated in 1746, he devised all his real estate, freehold and copyhold, to his daughter, Mary Raven, in tail. In 1763, the daughter married Richard Bulley, and had three sons, two of whom were named John and Richard. In 1765, the daughter was admitted to the copyholds, and after her death her husband was admitted to them as tenant by the curtesy. After his death, in 1781, his son John was admitted to the copyholds, and in May, 1832, he surrendered them to the uses of his will. In 1840 he made a will whereby he devised the freehold part of Ashman's Farm to Henry Bulley (a son of his brother, Richard) upon trust for sale and division of the proceeds, and he also directed the trustee to sell the copyhold part of the same farm. John Bulley died in 1840. On the 22nd of October, 1841, a deed was executed between Richard Bulley (son of Mary Bulley) and Henry Bulley, which contained a recital of the will of John Bulley, and a recital that Henry Bulley had requested Richard Bulley to confirm the trusts of the will of John Bulley; and that, for the purpose of destroying the estate tail of Richard Bulley and all other estates tail in the freehold part of Ashman's Farm, and for disposing of the same for an estate in fee simple and for carrying the will of John Bulley into execution, Richard Bulley had agreed to convey the same in the manner therein mentioned, and by this deed Richard Bulley purported to grant to Henry Bulley in fee the freehold part of Ashman's Farm, on trust to sell the same and to divide the proceeds (after payment of John Bulley's debts) among the persons mentioned in his will. The deed also contained a covenant to surrender the copyhold part of the farm to the same uses. The will of John Raven was not referred to in this deed, and the deed was never enrolled. The copyholds were afterwards, for the purpose of barring all estates tail, surrendered to the use of Henry Bulley in fee. He paid the debts of John Bulley, and in April, 1842, the persons who were, under John Bulley's will, entitled to the proceeds of sale released their interests to Henry Bulley. He died in 1849, leaving his father, Richard Bulley, his heir-at-law. He died in 1851, having executed a will by which he purported to devise Ashman's Farm to his son William Bulley, for his life, and at his death upon trust for sale and division of the proceeds among the plaintiff, Emily Bulley, the only child of William Bulley, the defendant John Bulley, and three other persons. The defendant John Bulley was the trustee, and after the death of William Bulley, in 1854, he entered into possession of the property, received the rents, and divided them among the five persons entitled thereto under Richard Bulley's will. In August, 1867, the plaintiff executed a deed whereby, in consideration of £250 paid to her by the defendant John Bulley, she purported to grant to him "all her one-fifth

part or share and all other her estates, shares, parts, and interests" in Ashman's Farm. The defendant John Bulley afterwards mortgaged his interest in the property, and conveyed the legal estate to the mortgagees. At this time the parties were ignorant of the deed of 1841, and of the earlier title, but in 1871 the deed of 1841 was discovered, and it was discovered also that the deed had not been inrolled, and that consequently the estate tail created by the will of John Raven had never been barred. The plaintiff then instituted this suit against John Bulley and his mortgagees, praying that the deed of 1867 might be declared void, and that she might be declared to be tenant in tail in possession of the freehold lands devised by the will of John Raven, the plaintiff offering to account for the £250 paid to her by the defendant John Bulley. Bacon, V.C., dismissed the bill, and on appeal to the Lords Justices his decision was affirmed (*vide*, 22 W. R. 779, L. R. 9 Ch. 739), upon the ground that the suit was an equitable action of ejectment, and that the plaintiff had not proved, as she was bound to do, that John Raven was ever seised of the land in question. The solicitors who had acted for the defendant John Bulley in defending the suit presented a petition in the suit and under the Act asking for a charging order for their costs upon the whole of the freehold estate. Bacon, V.C., made the order (26 W. R. 310), and his decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeal (Jessel, M.R., and James and Cotton, L.J.J.). It was urged on behalf of the appellants, who were beneficially entitled under the will of Richard Bulley to three-fifths of the property, and who had not been made parties to the suit, that section 28 of the Act only authorized a charge for costs upon the interest of the solicitor's client in property recovered or preserved through the solicitor's instrumentality, and that at any rate it did not authorize the making of a charge upon the interest of a person who was not a party to the suit, except in the case of an administration suit. It was urged also that the interests of the appellants had not been attacked in the suit, and therefore could not be said to have been preserved by means of the defence to it. Jessel, M.R., said that the suit was, in truth, an equitable action of ejectment to recover the land; the plaintiff came into equity only because the legal estate was outstanding in the mortgagees; but for that she would have brought an ordinary action of ejectment at law. The defendant, John Bulley, was the devisee in trust of the property, and as such the plaintiff was, by virtue of section 42 of the Chancery Amendment Act of 1852, entitled to sue him alone as representing the estate, and that was the proper form of suit. That was so under the Act of 1852; under ord. 16, r. 7, of the present rules of court, it was perfectly clear that a trustee represented the trust estate. The effect of the decision in the suit was to establish the title of the defendant John Bulley, as trustee to the estate, and through him to establish the title of his *cestuis que trust*. The result of the decision was to establish the title of every one who claimed under the will of Richard Bulley. The whole of the property was preserved against the attack of the plaintiff, who had claimed the whole. Even if the narrow construction of the Act (which his lordship by no means assented to), were to be adopted, that the charge could only extend to the property of the solicitor's own client, yet the property was that of the trustee. The object of the Act was to secure to the solicitor payment of his costs out of the property which had been recovered or preserved through his instrumentality, and what difference could it make to him that some other persons had a derivative title to the property through his client? If the property had been a term of 1,000 years vested in an executor, no one would have dreamt of raising the question, and now a trustee stood for this purpose in exactly the same position as an executor, and, indeed, section 42 of the Act of 1852 placed him in the same position. James, L.J., said that a trustee is the owner of the trust property for all purposes as against the outside world, and that the case was within the plain words of the Act. Cotton, L.J., observed that section 28 does not say that the charge is to be made upon the interest of the person who employs the solicitor, but upon the property recovered or preserved through the solicitor's instrumentality. In this case the plaintiff claimed by a title paramount to the will of Richard Bulley, and her claim, if it had been established, would have swept away the whole estate from the persons who claimed under that will. The defence of the suit by John Bulley was for the benefit of all those persons, and by defeating the claim of the plaintiff it had preserved the estate for them.

PROOF IN BANKRUPTCY—PRIORITY OF DEBTS—VOLUNTARY BOND OR COVENANT—BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869, s. 32.—In a case of *Ex parte Pottinger*, decided by the Court of Appeal on the 11th inst., the question arose, apparently for the first time since the passing of the Act of 1869, whether by virtue of the provisions of that Act a debt arising upon a voluntary bond or covenant of a bankrupt is to be postponed in the receipt of dividends in the bankruptcy until the creditors for value have been paid in full. Prior to the passing of the Act of 1869, it was the settled rule in bankruptcy that voluntary bonds or covenants must be thus postponed. This rule had been established, not under any statutory enactment, but by analogy to the rule of the Court of Chancery in the administration of the estates of deceased persons. Section 32 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, provides that certain rates and taxes and salaries and wages shall be paid in priority in full, and that "save as aforesaid, all debts provable under the bankruptcy shall be paid *pari passu*." In *Ex parte Pottinger*, the court (James, Cotton, and Thesiger, L.J.J.) held that these words are to be taken in their literal sense, and that, consequently, the postponement of debts arising on voluntary bonds or covenants can no longer take place, but that such debts are now entitled to dividends *pari passu* with all other debts, except those to which priority is expressly given by section 32. Leave was asked to appeal to the House of Lords, but was refused.

PRACTICE—AMENDMENT OF PLEADINGS—ACTION TO RESCIND CONTRACT TO TAKE SHARES—WINDING-UP PETITION—APPEARANCE OF PLAINTIFF AS CONTRIBUTORY—ELECTION—ORD. 27, r. 1—COMPANIES ACT, 1862, s. 74.—In a case of *Cargill v. Bower*, heard by Fry, J., on the 6th inst., a question arose whether leave ought to be given to amend the statement of claim under the following circumstances:—The plaintiff was the registered holder of 2,000 shares in a company, and on the 22nd of November, 1875, he issued the writ in the action against the directors of the company and the company. The writ was indorsed with a claim (1) to have the allotment of the shares to him cancelled, on the ground that he was induced to apply for and take them by the fraudulent misrepresentations of the defendants, or some or one of them, for which they were all responsible; (2) a declaration that the defendants were jointly and severally liable to repay to the plaintiff the sum of £1,000, which he had already paid in respect of the shares, and an order upon them to pay accordingly; (3) to be indemnified by the defendants jointly and severally against any liability on the shares. On the 29th of November a petition was presented for the winding up of the company, upon which, on the 18th of December, a winding-up order was made. On the hearing of this petition the plaintiff appeared in the character of a contributory of the company, and supported the prayer of the petition, and the order made upon the petition provided for the payment of his costs. On the 3rd of April, 1876, the statement of claim in the action was delivered, and by it the plaintiff claimed (1) a declaration that the defendants were jointly and severally liable to repay him the sum of £1,000, which he had already paid in respect of the shares, with interest thereon, and to indemnify him against all further liability thereupon; (2) repayment to the plaintiff by the defendants, or some or one of them, of the £1,000, and such indemnity against further liability as the judge should consider sufficient; (3) payment by the defendants, or some or one of them, of the costs of the action; (4) such further or other relief as the nature of the case might require. Before the action came on for trial an application had been made in the winding up to put the plaintiff upon the list of contributories; he resisted this application, and it was ordered to stand over until after the trial of the action. During the opening of the plaintiff's case the question arose whether, upon the pleadings as they stood, the plaintiff was entitled to claim as against the company the rescission of his contract to take the shares. The plaintiff's counsel contended that his claim for repayment of the £1,000 already paid upon the shares could only be supported upon the footing of his being entitled to a rescission of the contract; that consequently rescission was necessarily involved in the claim, and that it was at any rate included in the claim for further relief. And it was urged that the omission to

claim rescission in express terms was, at the most, a mere slip, and that, if necessary, leave should be given to amend the statement of claim. The company's counsel objected that by the plaintiff's appearance upon the hearing of the winding-up petition in the character of a contributory he had elected to remain a contributory, and could not afterwards be heard to say that he was entitled to rescind the contract to take shares; that by omitting from his statement of claim the express claim for rescission which had been inserted in the indorsement of the writ, the plaintiff must be taken to have elected to abandon that part of his original claim, and that, indeed, the claim to be indemnified against future liability in respect of the shares of itself implied that the liability would continue, which it would not do if the contract was rescinded, and that the proposed amendment would enable the plaintiff to make a case entirely inconsistent with that which he had made by his statement of claim. On behalf of the plaintiff it was urged in reply that a man whose name was *de facto* upon the register of shareholders of a company was entitled to appear as a contributory upon the hearing of a petition to wind up the company, either to support or to oppose the petition, without thereby making any concluded election not to dispute his liability as a contributory of the company, the word "contributory," indeed, being defined by section 74 of the Companies Act, 1862, as including in all proceedings prior to the final determination of the persons who are to be deemed contributories "any person alleged to be a contributory." The claim for indemnity, it was said, was merely an alternative claim in case it should be held that the plaintiff was not entitled to rescission. And it would be a contradiction in terms to say that the plaintiff had elected to abandon his right to rescind the contract in regard to future liability on the shares, while he retained it in regard to the money which he had already paid. Fry, J., was of opinion that, upon the statement of claim as it stood, the plaintiff was not entitled to have the contract rescinded. The claim for indemnity against future liability implied a continuing liability under the contract, and the prayer for further relief must be limited by the terms of the express prayer for specific relief. The prayer for further relief could not be used to introduce relief inconsistent with that which was expressly asked for. And, under the circumstances of the case, his lordship was of opinion that leave to amend ought not to be given. Without saying whether the plaintiff had finally elected to approbate the contract, he thought that he had by his conduct expressed his intention to assert his claim for rescission only in the winding-up proceedings. Leave to amend was accordingly refused.

Mr. W. L. Donaldson, deputy-coroner for East Middlesex, has resigned his office owing to ill-health.

Vice-Chancellor Bacon will take motions, adjourned summonses, and the general paper on Tuesday, April 16, instead of Wednesday, April 17.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday evening, in reply to Sir J. M'Kenna, the Attorney-General said his attention had been drawn to the observations of Baron Dowse in a recent case before him to the effect that a recent judgment affecting the acceptance of bills of exchange, delivered by Mr. Justice Grove and Mr. Justice Denman, had revolutionized his ideas on the subject of what constituted a valid acceptance of a bill of exchange. He (the Attorney-General) was aware that there was an amending Bill on the subject before the House, and the Government would give it what assistance they could to secure its passing this session.

On Tuesday at the Sessions-house, Newington-causeway, at the Easter Sessions, a petition to Her Majesty to divide the county of Surrey into two districts as regards coroners was agreed upon. Notices had been served on Mr. William Carter and Mr. George Hull, the coroners, and the court directed them to be called. The coroners did not appear, and the court gave directions as to the election. The division of the county will take effect from the 1st of July next, and the districts will be called the Eastern and Western districts, the former to be co-extensive with the present Eastern Parliamentary division, excluding Southwark and the Duchy of Lancaster, and the latter with the present Mid and Western Parliamentary divisions excluding the borough of Guildford.

LORD JUSTICE BRAMWELL ON JURYMEN.

IN charging the grand jury at Nottingham, Lord Justice Bramwell made the following remarks as to the selection and qualifications of jurymen:—"A great many years ago an Act of Parliament was passed by which persons on the jury list should be qualified to serve as special jurymen: but the Act unfortunately used these words—'Out of the list of jurymen shall be taken the persons so qualified.' The under-sheriffs throughout England and Wales thought that because special jurymen were to be taken out of the list they were not to remain on the list; and, contrary to the intention of the Legislature, that, although taken out for the purpose of serving on special juries, they should remain on it for the purpose of common juries, the result was that special jurymen were saved the troublesome duty of the common jury and were paid one guinea for the more pleasant duty of trying special cases. That mistake was made throughout the counties of England and Wales, and in the cities and boroughs which were counties also. The consequence was really a most preposterous one. It was this, that when a man was tried for his life, you took out from the jury the most qualified men, and, having done that, you chose from the residuum those who were to try him, but if you had a case of horse warranty with £50 involved you left out the residuum and the picked men tried it. It was pointed out, I forget how many years ago, time after time, I think by Mr. Justice Coleridge, and I am sure I do not know how many years that is ago; but I had the honour to be on a commission on common law procedure, and we recommended that the practice and the law be altered. In vain! It was continued. Another commission, the Judicature Commission, was appointed, and of that also I was one, and that commission again denounced it, and recommended an alteration of the law, which alteration was accordingly made. An Act of Parliament was passed in terms so plain that I do not understand how any one could misapprehend them. It says that the old practice is to be discontinued, and that special jurymen are as much liable to serve on common juries as any other person qualified to serve. In vain! There is a law so plain that nobody could misinterpret it, one would think, except the under-sheriffs of England and Wales, who have done so throughout the counties and all the cities and boroughs as before. I suppose that there must be some peculiarity in this matter which prevents people from seeing the plain meaning of plain language. I do not blame anyone, although I have lifted my voice on every occasion upon this matter, and I think the alteration an important one. It is outrageous; I was going to say, that you should take the best men and leave them out of a jury who are to try a man for his life and try a trumpery running-down case or an action on a bill of exchange for £50 with picked men."

VENTILATION IN THE CHANCERY DIVISION.

THE *Lancet* commissioner has found his way to Lincoln's-inn, and he gives the following description of the state of the courts there:—"The two Vice-Chancellor's courts at Lincoln's-inn are, probably, the worst of all. They measure about 15,500 cubic feet. Semicircular windows under the ceiling could produce a thorough draught if the court were cleared, but would be too rough and violent, or else if not opened enough an insufficient means of ventilation. The sun-light is the only attempt worthy of consideration, and this is too small, so that there remains but the entrance door, which, as it is constantly swinging backwards and forwards, is probably the most effective ventilator. A construction like a stove covers hot-water coils, and emits heat. This assuredly might have been rendered of use. An aperture behind or at the sides might have been made, so as to introduce fresh air, which would have been warmed as it passed through the coils. This court is of easy access to the public, and stragglers are constantly overcrowding the standing room.

Close at hand, Vice-Chancellor Malins' court is somewhat larger, and might be better ventilated but for the fact that the ventilators have been carefully covered over with matting and oil-cloth. We tested these ventilators, and found that they

were producing good currents of air, which travelled backwards and forwards with great activity, but all this took place under the floor of the court, and could not benefit a single person suffocating above.

The Court of Appeal is so large, so amply provided with windows on both sides, and so little frequented that we need not stop to find fault here; but we cannot conclude this report without saying a few words concerning Mr. Justice Fry's court. It is a small, cheerless room, under the library, with but poor windows and poor light. An aperture, high above the fireplace, on the right of the judge's seat, and opposite the entrance-door, draws the foul air away. Gas burning inside this ventilator caused the air to travel out of the court at the rate of over 200 cubic feet per minute when we took our observations, that is almost immediately after the court had adjourned, and while the room was still hot. Air can be let in from the windows by means of swing-sashes, which are fixed the wrong way up, so that they throw the air down on the heads of the persons below instead of throwing it up towards the ceiling. As a natural result, these windows are rarely used. The door being immediately opposite the one powerful ventilator in the court, a thorough draught is, of course, created, and this possibly accounts for the elaborate curtain arrangement which surrounds the entrance and checks its effect as a ventilator. Further, it is almost impossible to pass through unless the thick cloth curtain touches the clothes of each person entering or going out. The curtain may therefore be looked upon as a ready-made method of conveying from one person to another some of the germs of disease that are brought into the court. As hundreds of persons brush past this clinging cloth every day, it must occasionally catch up some injurious germs. Such contrivances should not be allowed in places of public resort. In matters of detail, therefore, as in the more important questions of general construction, there is, it will be seen, urgent need of reform; and we trust that the melancholy experience of the past and present will not be lost on those who will be responsible for the ventilation of the new Law Courts.

Societies.

SOLICITORS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The usual monthly meeting of the board of directors of this association was held at the Law Institution, London, on Wednesday last, April 10. Mr. E. Hedger in the chair, the other directors present being Messrs. Brook, Mellersh (Godalming), Rickman, Roscoe, Smith, Styan, Torr, and Veley (Chelmsford), and Mr. Eiffe, secretary. A sum of £245 was distributed in relief of applicants for assistance, eighteen new members were admitted to the association, and other general business transacted.

UNITED LAW STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

A mock trial was held at the Law Institution on Monday the 8th inst. "The secretary of a trades union, to whom funds of the union had been intrusted, was put on his trial for embezzlement." Mr. E. H. Pickersgill discharged the functions of the presiding judge, the jury being composed of members present. Messrs. E. C. Rawlings and F. B. Moyle conducted the case on behalf of the prosecution, the duty of defending the prisoner devolving upon Messrs. J. S. Rubinstein and G. B. Rosher. Several witnesses were examined in support of the charge but their statements were materially contradicted by the evidence adduced in favour of the defence. Mr. Rawlings having replied upon the whole case, the judge summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

Under the presidency of Mr. W. C. Owen, the society met at Clements-inn Hall, on Wednesday last, to discuss the following proposition:—"That recent extra national expenditure should be met by indirect taxation rather than by any increased charges on income, houses, or land." Mr. Kains Jackson opened the affirmative of the subject, being supported in his opinion by Messrs. Ward, Collyer, Hamilton, and other gentlemen. The negative was represented by Messrs. Gatey, Dawson, and Beal. The chairman, having summed up, put the question to the meeting, when the affirmative was carried by a small majority.

Appointments, &c.

Mr. ROBERT ANDERSON, barrister, LL.D., has been appointed Secretary to the Commissioners of Prisons. Mr. Anderson is an LL.D. of the University of Dublin and has been for some time a clerk at the Home Office. He was called to the Irish bar in 1863, and was called to the bar in the Middle Temple in Easter Term, 1870.

Mr. SAMUEL FERGUSON, Q.C., LL.D., has received the honour of knighthood. Sir S. Ferguson is the son of the late Mr. John Ferguson, and was born in 1810. He was educated at Belfast College and at Trinity College, Dublin. He was called to the bar at Dublin in 1838, and became a Queen's Counsel in 1859. He has been for several years Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records in Ireland.

Mr. JOHN RAWLINSON FORD, solicitor (of the firm of Ford & Warren), of Leeds, has been appointed Deputy-Sheriff of Yorkshire for the ensuing year.

Mr. WILLIAM GRANTHAM, Q.C., M.P., has been elected Assistant-Chairman of the East Sussex Quarter Sessions. Mr. Grantham is the second son of the late Mr. George Grantham, of Barcombe-place, Sussex. He was born in 1835, was educated at King's College School, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Hilary Term, 1863, when he obtained an open studentship. He is a member of the South-Eastern Circuit, and he obtained a silk gown last year. Mr. Grantham has been M.P. for the Eastern Division of the county of Surrey in the Conservative interest since 1874.

Mr. JOSEPH PARRY JONES, solicitor (of the firm of Minshalls & Jones, of Llangollen, Corwen, and Oswestry), has been appointed a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature in England.

Mr. HENRY WILLIAM M'CARTHY, solicitor, of Frome, has been appointed a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature in England.

Mr. E. S. MOUNSEY (of the firm of Gray & Mounsey, solicitors), of 9, Staple-inn, has been appointed a Commissioner for taking Affidavits in the Supreme Court of South Australia.

Mr. SYDNEY CHARLES SCOTT, solicitor, of the firm of Scott & Barham, of 39, King-street, Cheapside, has been appointed a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature in England.

The Hon. EDWARD STANHOPE, barrister, M.P., has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for India. Mr. Stanhope is the second son of the fifth Earl Stanhope, and was born in 1840. He was educated at Harrow and at Christ Church, Oxford, and he was subsequently elected a fellow of All Souls College. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Easter Term, 1865, and practised for several years on the Home Circuit and Kent Sessions. Mr. Stanhope acted in 1867 as an assistant commissioner on the employment of women and children in agriculture, and he was elected M.P. for Mid-Lincolnshire in the Conservative interest, in February, 1874. He has been Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade since November, 1875.

Mr. HENRY WHITE, solicitor, of Winchester, has been unanimously elected Coroner for that city. Mr. White has for some time acted as deputy-coroner, and is secretary to the Charitable Society of Aliens. He was admitted a solicitor in 1873, and is in partnership with Mr. Walter Bailey, town clerk, and clerk of the peace for Winchester, with whom he served his articles.

An application was on Saturday morning made to Vice-Chancellor Malins by counsel with respect to the settlement of a sum of £13,000 recently left unexpectedly by a great uncle to a Mrs. Webber, the wife of a ship's mate living at Hull. The parties, who, says a local paper, were of humble and respectable appearance, were complimented by the court on their sensible arrangement with reference to the disposal of the money, and counsel facetiously remarked that Mr. Webber was accustomed to obey the word of command, and, as he lived happily with his wife, knew the value of amicable obedience.

Legal News.

Mr. Charley, M.P., was on Thursday elected Common Serjeant of the City of London.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Dillwyn asked the secretary to the Treasury whether in cases in which, from the continued illness or infirmity of a judge, a substitute is appointed to act on his behalf, the remuneration given to such substitute is paid by the Treasury or by the judge for whom he acts. Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson said when a judge is prevented by illness from going circuit, the payment of a substitute or deputy appointed to go in his stead does not fall upon public funds, but on the judge himself. When, however, a judge is prevented by continued indisposition from discharging his duties in London, there is no power to provide a substitute at all, but his duties, if performed, devolve upon his brother judges.

On Monday, in the House of Commons, Sir E. Watkin asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was true, as stated in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Saturday, that at a meeting of the Society for the Aid of Russian Maritime Commerce, held at Moscow, on Thursday, it was unanimously resolved to organize a volunteer fleet of light vessels to destroy the enemy's commerce, to form committees and open subscriptions for that purpose all over Russia, and to request the Czar to accept the honorary presidency of the Central committee; whether it was also true that the chief of this society (Count Kammeroffski) had consulted Professor Bluntschli, of Heidelberg, on the question of public law in Europe with regard to capture at sea in time of war, and that the professor had given the same opinion which he gave at the outbreak of the Franco-German war to the Government of Prussia—namely, that merchant vessels might be turned into cruisers or other war vessels, provided their crews were organized in a military manner and placed under responsible officers. The hon. member also asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, in view of possible war, the Government propose to consider measures for arming and commissioning the mercantile marine of Great Britain and the Colonies, in order thereby to augment the naval strength of the country, to enable the mercantile marine to protect itself against privateers and pirates, and to facilitate the early capture of the ships of the enemy in the various waters of the world. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said "Her Majesty's Government have received no information that would enable me to answer the first question of the hon. member. With regard to the second question, I can only say that we are well aware of the fact that this country possesses in her mercantile marine a very powerful reserve of maritime force, and that, in the event of any necessity arising, her Majesty's Government will take measures to gain the full benefit of that reserve."

Obituary.

MR. RICHARD PUGH.

Mr. Richard Pugh, solicitor, of Watford, died at that place on the 3rd inst. Mr. Pugh was born in 1805, and was admitted a solicitor in 1828. He carried on a considerable practice at Watford, and was a commissioner for oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature, and a perpetual commissioner for Hertfordshire, and filled several important public appointments. He had been clerk to the Watford Board of Guardians ever since its formation, and was superintendent registrar for the district. He filled the office of clerk to the old court of requests at Watford, and he had been for thirty-one years registrar to the county court. He was also clerk to the Watford Burial Board, and assistant clerk to the county magistrates. Mr. Pugh's health had long been failing, and he was unable to attend to his various official duties. His death has been much lamented at Watford. His son, Mr. Richard Bailey Pugh, was admitted a solicitor in 1865, and carries on business both at Watford and at 8, Gray's-inn-place.

MR. JOHN GOODWIN.

Mr. JOHN GOODWIN, solicitor, died suddenly at his residence, Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich, on the 23rd inst. Mr. Goodwin was the son of Mr. James Goodwin, solicitor, of Norwich, and was born in 1810. He was admitted a solicitor in 1832, and had ever since carried on business in Norwich. He was formerly in partnership with his father, but for many years past he had practised alone. He was a commissioner for oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature, and a perpetual commissioner for the county of Norfolk and the city of Norwich. He was a liberal supporter of all the local charities, and had been for many years honorary secretary to the Norfolk and Norwich Eye Infirmary.

MR. JOHN CRIBB STEPHENS.

Mr. JOHN CRIBB STEPHENS, one of the oldest solicitors in Kent, died at Maidstone on the 6th ult. Mr. Stephens was the eldest son of the late Mr. John Stephens, of Chatham. He was admitted a solicitor in 1820, and four years afterwards he settled at Maidstone. He has for several years the appointment of clerk of the trustees of Fisher's Charity, and had a large and important private practice. Mr. Stephens was an active supporter of the Liberal cause in the borough and county, but he enjoyed the friendship and respect of many political opponents. He also took an active part in municipal business. From 1853 to 1862, he was one of the representatives of the King-street ward in the Common Council, and in the year 1859-60 he filled the office of Mayor of Maidstone. Mr. Stephens retired from practice a few years ago. His son, Mr. John Beeching Stephens, was admitted a solicitor in 1853, and is coroner for the borough of Maidstone.

ACCOUNTANTS FILLING UP BLANK FORMS OF BILLS OF SALE.

It having been brought to the notice of the Council of the Nottingham Incorporated Law Society that an accountant in Nottingham had prepared a bill of sale by filling up a blank form which had been purchased of a law stationer, and for such preparation had charged £2 2s., an application was made to the Board of Inland Revenue that the accountant might be proceeded against for the recovery of the penalty of £50 under the Stamp Act, 1870, section 60. In answer to this application the board stated that they were unable to take proceedings, as they did not consider "the words in the 60th section of the Stamp Act, 1870, 'drawing or preparing' any instrument, embraced the mere filling up of a printed form." The council at once placed the matter before the Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom, who laid a case before Mr. Alfred Wills, Q.C. The following is a copy of his opinion:—

1. I think the document to which the memorandum D is attached, viz., the bill of sale of 17th July, 1876, was prepared by within the meaning of 33 and 34 Vict. c. 97, s. 60. It can hardly be said to have been "drawn" by him, but I think that when the alterations or insertions were made which turned the dead form into the living instrument, the resulting deed may properly have been said to be "prepared." The object of the enactment was clearly to prevent loss to the revenue from a practice which would seriously weaken the inducement to become a solicitor and pay for a certificate. Such would clearly be the result if instruments on lithographed or printed forms could be filled up by wholesale and converted into operative instruments by such a process as has taken place in the present instance. What more, in many simple cases, does the conveyancer or solicitor do but adapt his common forms to the particular case by varying or inserting names, descriptions, and amounts? It can make no difference that the manual act of copying the conveyancers' forms is performed by a clerk instead of being partly done by the lithographer, and partly by the person filling up the blanks, and yet who would doubt that the conveyancer in the case had "prepared" the deed? The mental act requisite for determining whether the common form will do or needs alteration is of itself a preparation of the instrument, if not a "drawing" also.

2. I think there is no doubt that the penalty imposed by 23 and 24 Vict., c. 127, s. 26, is confined to cases of business done in some court. That section, and section 2 of 6 & 7 Vict., c. 73, to which it refers, are the only sections I know touching the present question, and I think the view I suggest has been that generally entertained for many years back.

3. The only step that I can suggest is to endeavour to get the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to reconsider their determination, and at all events to consult the law officers of the Crown.

Signed, ALFRED WILLS.
Inner Temple, January 15, 1878.

The foregoing opinion having been submitted to the Board of Inland Revenue, it has been, since notified that the accountant would be fined in a mitigated penalty.

New Orders, Etc.

EXTRADITION ACTS.

The Gazette of Friday week contains orders in council confirming Acts passed by the Legislatures of the colonies of the Leeward Islands and Queensland, extending the provisions of the Extradition Acts to those colonies.

INLAND REVENUE.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO PAYMENT OF LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTY BY PERSONS RESIDENT OUT OF THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

General Regulations, to take effect from the 1st of April, 1878.

1. From the above date the previous regulations as to receipt of legacy and succession duties by distributors of stamps are repealed.

2. Forms of receipts and accounts for legacy and succession duties may be obtained at the offices of the collectors of Inland Revenue, and at all money order (post) offices out of the metropolitan district.

3. The forms supplied are:—For legacy duty—No. 1. For all legacies. No. 2. For all annuities. No. 3. For all residences. For succession duty—No. 4. For an account of personal property (under settlements, &c.), where the duty is chargeable on the capital value. No. 5. For an account of personal property (under settlements, &c.) where duty is chargeable by way of annuity. No. 6. For an account of real property; and No. 7. For the second and subsequent instalments of duty from real property.

4. All legacy or succession accounts or receipts must be forwarded by the accountable party, or his agent, under cover, to the Controller of Legacy Duties, Inland Revenue, Somerset House, London.

The accounts Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6 must be prepared in duplicate, and duly signed by the accountable person.

5. No money should be sent or remitted with the accounts.

6. When the duty payable shall have been assessed, an assessment letter, duly controlled by the Accountant and Comptroller-General, will be issued to the accountable party, setting forth the amount of duty payable.

7. On receipt of the assessment letter the accountable party, or his agent, may remit or pay the duty by either of the following modes:—

(1) He may send to the Receiver-General of Inland Revenue a cheque payable in London to "The Receiver-General of Inland Revenue," and crossed "Bank of England—Revenue."

(2) He may, on the production of the assessment letter with remittance sheet attached, pay the amount to any collector of inland revenue, taking an *interim* acknowledgment for the same.

(3) (Where the total amount payable does not exceed £50) he may, on production of the assessment letter with remittance sheet attached, obtain at any money order (post) office, *free of charge*, a post office order drawn on the Inland Revenue Office and made payable to "The Receiver-General of Inland Revenue."

8. The portion of the assessment letter giving particulars of the assessment should be retained by the accountable party, or his agent. The remittance sheet, with the cheque or post office order, or mark of the collector of Inland Revenue

thereon, must be in all cases forwarded in the envelope provided, addressed to the Receiver-General of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, London, W.C.

9. Should the duly stamped accounts not be received by the accountable party within a reasonable time after the remittance or payment of the duty, he should write on the subject to A. Hanson, Esq., Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House, London, W.C.

Inland Revenue, London, March, 1878.

PRISON RULES.

SPECIAL RULES FOR PRISONERS AWAITING TRIAL.

In pursuance of the Prison Act, 1877, I hereby make the following special rules with respect to prisoners awaiting trial:—

Admission, Discharge, and Removal.—1. Such prisoner shall not be required to take a bath on reception, if, on the application of the prisoner, the governor shall decide that it is unnecessary, or the surgeon shall state that it is for medical reasons inadvisable.

2. In order to prevent such prisoners from being contaminated by each other, or endeavouring to defeat the ends of justice, they shall be kept separate, and shall not be permitted to communicate together.

3. Such prisoners while attending chapel and at other times shall, if possible, be placed so that they may not be in view of the convicted prisoners.

4. The visiting committee or governor before granting any permission which by the following rules they are authorized or required to grant, shall satisfy themselves that it can be granted without interfering with the security, good order, and government of the prison and prisoners therein; and if after it has been granted its continuance seems likely to cause any such interference, or the prisoner has abused such permission or been guilty of any misconduct, the visiting committee shall have power to suspend or withdraw such permission, and in the like circumstances the governor may suspend or withdraw the same when it has been granted by himself, or suspend it when it has been granted by the visiting committee if the case is urgent, provided that he report the case within twenty-four hours to them.

5. The visiting committee shall, on the application of any such prisoner, if, having regard to his ordinary habits and condition of life, they think such special provision should be made in respect to him, permit any such prisoner—

(1.) To occupy, on payment of a small sum fixed by the commissioners, a suitable room or cell specially fitted for such prisoners, and furnished with suitable bedding and other articles in addition to or different from those furnished for ordinary cells.

(2.) To exercise separately or with selected untried prisoners, if the arrangement and construction of the prison permit it.

(3.) To have at his own cost the use of private furniture and utensils suitable to his ordinary habits, to be approved by the governor.

(4.) To have, on payment of a small sum fixed by the commissioners, the assistance of some person to be appointed by the governor, relieving him from the performance of any unaccustomed tasks or offices.

6. Any money in the hands of the governor belonging to any such prisoner may be applied to the purpose of making special provision for him in cases where the prisoner is, by these rules, required to make any payment in respect of such special provision.

7. The visiting committee may also permit the governor to modify the routine of the prison in regard to any such prisoner so far as to dispense with any practice which in the opinion of the governor is clearly unnecessary in the case of that particular prisoner.

8. The governor shall, on the application of any such prisoner, permit him to have any books or papers, such as are referred to in section 39, sub-section 1, of the Prison Act, 1877.

Food, Clothing, and Bedding.—9. Any such prisoner who prefers to provide his own food for any meal shall give notice thereof beforehand at the time required, but the governor shall not permit any such prisoner to receive any prison allowance of food for the meal for which he procures or receives food at his own expense.

10. Articles of food shall be received only at such hours

as may be laid down from time to time. They shall be inspected by the officers of the prison, and shall be subject to such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent luxury or waste.

11. Any such prisoner shall not during the twenty-four hours receive or purchase more than one pint of malt liquor, fermented liquor, or cider, or, if an adult, half a pint (eight ounces) of wine.

12. No such prisoner shall be allowed to sell or transfer any article whatsoever allowed to be introduced for his use to any other person.

Personal Cleanliness.—13. Such prisoner shall not be compelled either to have his hair cut or (if he usually wears his beard, &c.) to shave, except on account of vermin or dirt, or when the surgeon deems it necessary on the ground of health and cleanliness, and the hair of such prisoner shall not be cut closer than may be necessary for the purpose of health and cleanliness.

14. The beds of such prisoners shall be made, and the rooms and yards in their occupation shall be swept and cleaned, every morning. The furniture and utensils appropriated to their use shall be kept clean and neatly arranged. Should any such prisoner object to perform any of these duties, they may be performed for him as provided in rule 5, sub-section 4.

Health.—15. If any such prisoner who is out of health shall desire the attendance of his usual medical man, the visiting committee shall, if they are satisfied that the application is *bona fide*, permit him to be visited by such medical man at his own expense, and to be supplied with medicine by him, proper precautions being in all cases observed to prevent abuse of these privileges.

Instruction.—16. Such prisoner shall be permitted to have supplied to him, at his own expense, such books, newspapers, or other means of occupation, other than those furnished by the prison, as are not, in the opinion of the visiting committee, or in their absence, and pending their approval, in the opinion of the governor, of an objectionable kind.

Visits to and Communications with Prisoners.—17. So far as prison arrangements may admit, facilities shall be given to such prisoners to work and follow their respective trades and employments, and all earnings of such prisoner, after payment thereof of such sum as the commissioners may determine on account of the cost of his maintenance in the prison, or on account of the use of implements lent to him, shall belong to such prisoner.

18. Each such prisoner shall be permitted to be visited by one person, or (if circumstances permit) by two persons at the same time, for a quarter of an hour on any week day, during such hours as may from time to time be appointed.

19. The visiting committee may, by permission in any special case for special reasons, prolong the period of the visit allowed to any such prisoner, or allow him to be visited by more than two persons at the same time.

20. Every endeavour shall be made to provide that such prisoners shall not, when being visited, be exposed to the view of the friends of other prisoners; and to prevent the friends of one prisoner from coming in contact with the friends of another while in the prison.

21. Such prisoner shall at his request be allowed to see his legal adviser (by which is to be understood a certificated solicitor or his clerk, if such clerk is furnished by his principal with written authority) on any week-day at any reasonable hour, and, if required, in private, but (if necessary) in the view of an officer of the prison.

22. Any such prisoner who is in prison in default of bail shall be permitted to see any of his friends, on any week-day, at any reasonable hour, for the *bona fide* purpose of providing bail.

23. Paper and all other writing materials to such extent as may appear reasonable to the governor shall be furnished to any such prisoner who requires to be so supplied for the purposes of communicating with friends or preparing a defence. Any confidential written communication prepared as instructions for a solicitor may be delivered personally to him or his authorized clerk, without being previously examined by any officer of the prison; but all other written communications are to be considered as letters, and are not to be sent out of the prison without being previously inspected by the governor.

24. No such prisoner who is attended or visited by a minister of a church or persuasion differing from the

Established Church shall be compelled to attend any religious services except those of the said church or persuasion; but, subject to the foregoing provisions, such prisoners shall attend divine service on Sundays and on other days when such service is performed, unless prevented by illness or excused by the governor or visiting committee for any other reason.

25. Prisoners awaiting trial shall also be subject to any general rules made by the Secretary of State for the government of prisons, except so far as the same are inconsistent with the special rules relating to such prisoners.

26. The foregoing rules relating to prisoners awaiting trial shall apply to any person committed to prison for safe custody in any of the following circumstances:—

(a.) On his commitment for trial for any indictable offence.

(b.) Pending the preliminary hearing before justices of a charge against him of an indictable offence, or pending the hearing of an information or complaint against him.

(c.) On default of entering into recognizances or finding surety or sureties.

27. The foregoing rules shall come into operation on the 15th of April, 1878.

Settled and approved this 19th day of February, 1878.

RICHARD ASSHETON CROSS,

One of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

High Court of Justice.

COMMON PLEAS DIVISION.

(Before Lord COLERIDGE, C.J., and LINDLEY, J.).

April 4.—*In the Matter of a Solicitor.*

This matter arose out of the following circumstances:—A Greek, named Constantine Theodorides, was in January last convicted at the Old Bailey and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for having sent a threatening letter to a lady. Afterwards a solicitor, who had been concerned for him, applied at the Home Office for an opportunity of communicating with him in reference to the disposition of certain papers. The Home Office desired to know specifically what the papers were, and the answer was that they were "letters from English ladies of high social position written to Theodorides previous to his conviction, the contents being of a nature to render it desirable that they should be returned." After this the solicitor to the Treasury wrote that he had been appointed under the sign manual administrator to the convict, and required that all documents the property of the convict should be handed over to him. Upon this nine letters were sent to the solicitor to the Treasury, with the statement that they were all the papers belonging to the convict then in the possession of the solicitor. The solicitor to the Treasury, however, said that the letters sent were signed "Alice" or "Alicio," and the contents showed that they could not have been written "by a lady or ladies of high social position." No other documents were sent to the Treasury, and consequently a rule was granted at the instance of the solicitor to that department (*ante*, p. 436), calling upon the solicitor for the convict to show cause why he should not answer the matters stated in the affidavits.

Gorst, Q.C. (with him *Muir Mackenzie*), on the part of the Treasury, now said that *Kemp, Q.C.*, as counsel for the solicitor, had tendered an answer to the statements in the affidavits, and had offered that his client should go before the master to be cross-examined upon that answer. The counsel on both sides had thereupon agreed to this course, and the application therefore now was that the rule should be enlarged until the arrangement which had been come to had been carried out.

The Court granted the application to enlarge the rule.

Legislation of the Week.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

APRIL 4.—BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

PRIVATE BILLS.—*Marake and Salthurn Gas, Newent Railway, Ross and Ludbury Railway, Tees Conservancy*

Farnworth and Kearsley Gas, Manchester Division (Stipendiary Justices), and London and St. Katharine Docks. THRASHING MACHINES. MARINE MUTINY.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

PRIVATE BILLS.—Newhaven Harbour and Dock, Castleford and Whitwood Gas, and Normanton Gas.

MUTINY.

BILL PASSED THROUGH COMMITTEE.

BISHOPRICS.

APRIL 5.—BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

PRIVATE BILLS.—Swindon, Marlborough, and Andover Railway, Sevenoaks Water, and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway (Amendment).

BILLS PASSED THROUGH COMMITTEE.

THRASHING MACHINES. MARINE MUTINY.

APRIL 8.—BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

PRIVATE BILLS.—Wigan Junction Railway, Somerset and Dorset Railway, Legal and General Life Assurance Society, Torquay Gas, Charnwood Forest Railway (Deviation, &c.), and Staines and West Drayton Railway. LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROVISIONAL ORDERS (BRISTOL, &c.).

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

PRIVATE BILL.—Bala and Festinog Railway.

MARINE MUTINY.

APRIL 9.—BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

PRIVATE BILL.—Durham Water.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

PRIVATE BILLS.—Cromwell-road Bridge, Southern Railway, Farnworth and Kearsley Gas, and East Norfolk Railway (Amendment).

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASHHOUSES. THRASHING MACHINES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

APRIL 3.—BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

PRIVATE BILLS.—Scarborough Corporation Water, Serle-street and Cook's-court Improvement.

APRIL 4.—BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

PRIVATE BILLS.—Caledonian Railway (Additional Powers), Cookermouth and Workington Water, Lewes Gas, Nettlesbridge Valley Railway, Nottingham Water, and Preston Tramways.

APRIL 5.—BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

PRIVATE BILLS.—Rhondda Valley and Hirwain Junction Railway, and Truro Water.

BILLS PASSED THROUGH COMMITTEE.

BILLS OF SALE.

APRIL 8.—BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

PRIVATE BILLS.—Bradford Water and Improvement, Imperial Continental Gas Association, Liverpool Improvement, Nottingham Improvement (Gas, &c.), and Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

BILLS PASSED THROUGH COMMITTEE.

CONWAY-BRIDGE (COMPOSITION OF DEBT). BILLS OF EXCHANGE (ACCEPTANCE). PUBLIC HEALTH ACT (1857) AMENDMENT.

APRIL 9.—BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

PRIVATE BILLS.—Exeter Chapel of St. John's Hospital, Tredegar Water and Gas, and Wiggshall St. Mary Magdalen Drainage.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE (ACCEPTANCE). METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT ACTS AMENDMENT.

BILL READ A SECOND TIME.

CORPORATION OF LONDON (VARIOUS POWERS).

Law Students' Journal.

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION.

EASTER AND TRINITY COURSE OF LECTURES, 1878.

Prospectus of the Lectures of the Professors.

The Professor of Roman law will deliver during the ensuing educational term a course of eight lectures on the Roman law of contracts.

First lecture on this course will be delivered on Monday, May 6, 1878, at 3.15 p.m. The subsequent lectures will be delivered on Thursdays and Mondays at the same hour.

Note.—The lectures will be suspended after Tuesday, May 28, and be resumed on Thursday, June 20, at 3 p.m.

JURISPRUDENCE.

The Professor of Jurisprudence will, during the ensuing educational term, deliver a short course of lectures on primary legal conceptions, and the general results of the analytic, historical, and comparative methods. He will also commence a course of lectures on the general theory of contract.

There will be eight lectures during this term.

The first lecture will be delivered on Thursday, June 20, 1878, at 3 p.m., and the subsequent lectures at the same hour on Mondays and Thursdays.

EQUITY.

The Professor of Equity will deliver during the ensuing educational term, twelve lectures on the principles and practice of equity in connection with joint tenancy, tenancy in common, and partition.

The first lecture will be delivered on Wednesday, May 1, 1878, at 4.15 p.m., and the subsequent lectures at the same hour on Fridays and Wednesdays.

Note.—The lectures in this subject will be suspended after Friday, May 17, and be resumed on Wednesday, June 19, at the usual hour.

LAW OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The Professor of the Law of Real and Personal Property will deliver, during the ensuing educational term, twelve lectures on the following subject:—On the Law of Vendors and Purchasers.

The first lecture will be delivered on Saturday, May 4, 1878, at 3.15 p.m.

The subsequent lectures on this subject will be delivered on Tuesdays at 4.15 p.m., and on Saturdays at 3.15 p.m.

Note.—The lectures in this subject will be suspended after Saturday, May 25, and be resumed on Saturday, June 22, at the usual hour.

COMMON LAW.

The Professor on the Common Law will deliver, during the ensuing educational term, twelve lectures on criminal procedure (to be concluded).

The first lecture will be delivered on Thursday, May 2, 1878, at 4.15 p.m.

The subsequent lectures on this subject will be delivered on Mondays and Thursdays at the same hour.

Note.—The lectures in this subject will be suspended after Monday, May 27, and be resumed on Thursday, June 20, at the usual hour.

NOTE.—In December, 1878, there will be four examinations, one in the subject of the lectures given by each professor, open (subject as hereinafter mentioned) to all students who have during the year 1878 attended the lectures of any of the professors, but no student will be admitted to the examination in the subjects of the lectures of any professor unless he shall have attended at least two-thirds of the lectures given during the year by such professor. No student will be admitted to more than two examinations; and no student who shall have obtained a studentship will be admitted to any such examination.

After the examinations the following prizes will, on the recommendation of the committee, be given (that is to say):—

To the students who shall have passed the best examination in the subjects of the lectures of each professor, first prize, £50; second prize, £25; third prize, £15; fourth prize, £10; and a first and second prize of £50 and £30 respectively, to the students who obtain the greatest aggregate number of marks in the examination in the subjects of the lectures given by any two of the professors.

No student will be entitled to more than one prize, but a student will receive the prize of the highest value to which he shall appear to be entitled.

The committee will not be obliged to recommend any of the above prizes to be awarded if the result of the examination be such as, in their opinion, will not justify such recommendation.

Any further information required by students may be obtained on application to the clerk of the council, Lincoln's-inn Hall.

By Order of the Council,
(Signed) S. H. WALPOLE, Chairman.
Council Chamber, Lincoln's-inn, April 2, 1878.

LINCOLN'S-INN SCHOLARSHIPS.

EXAMINATION HELD IN MARCH, 1878.

The following scholarships have been awarded by the masters of the bench to students of Lincoln's-inn:—

Common Law—Stephen Horton Williamson, Esq., 100 guineas; Frederick Whitney, Esq., 50 guineas.

Law of Real and Personal Property—Henry Walrond Simpkinson, Esq., 50 guineas.

Equity—Bagot Francis Molesworth, Esq., 50 guineas.

International and Constitutional Law—Nathaniel Micklem, Esq., 50 guineas.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The examination for two scholarships in international law on Dr. Whewell's foundation will be held in the Law School on Saturday, June 8. The subjects of examination will be international law and moral and political philosophy. One of the two scholars elected will be entitled to an annual payment of £100 and the other to an annual payment of £50 during the four years beginning October 1, 1878, on condition that they severally keep by residence every university term of that time except in so far as they or either of them may have received express permission of non-residence from the master and seniors of Trinity College, or may hold a diplomatic or consular appointment under the crown. The scholarships are open to any person under the age of twenty-five who shall have produced satisfactory evidence to the master and seniors of Trinity College that he is of good moral character, and any person elected to a scholarship, if not already a member of some college in Cambridge, will be required thereupon to become a member of Trinity College, and if the person elected is already a member of some other college in Cambridge he will be entitled on application to become a member of Trinity College. Candidates for these scholarships are required to send in their names to the Vice-Chancellor on or before June 1, together with certificates of good moral character to be submitted to the master and seniors of Trinity College. The election will be held on Saturday, June 15.

Court Papers.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

ROTA OF REGISTRARS IN ATTENDANCE ON

Date.	COURT OF APPEAL.	MASTERS OF THE ROLLS.	V.C. MALINS.
Saturday, April 13	Mr. Ward	Mr. Clowes	Mr. Farrer
Monday	15	Koe	Leach
Tuesday	16	Clowes	Latham
Wednesday	17	Koe	Leach
Thursday	18	Clowes	Latham
V. C. BACON. V. C. HALL. Mr. Justice Fry.			
Saturday, April 13	Mr. Leach	Mr. Holdehip	Mr. Milne
Monday	15	Milne	Pemberton
Tuesday	16	Merivale	Ward
Wednesday	17	Milne	Pemberton
Thursday	18	Merivale	Ward

CHANCERY DIVISION.

TRANSFER OF CAUSES.

ORDER OF COURT.

Monday, the 8th day of April, 1878.

Whereas, from the present state of the business before the Vice-Chancellor Malins and Mr. Justice Fry, it is expedient

that a portion of the actions now assigned to the court of the Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins should be transferred to the court of the Vice-Chancellor Sir James Bacon, and that the same having been set down to be heard or tried before the Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins should be transferred to the book of causes for hearing or trial only before Mr. Justice Fry: Now I, the Right Honorable Hugh MacCallum, Baron Cairns, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, do hereby order that the several actions set forth in the schedule hereunto subjoined be accordingly transferred from the court of the Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins and transferred to and taken as actions assigned to the court of the Vice-Chancellor Sir James Bacon, and that such transfers be noted in the books kept by the clerks of records and writs. And I do further order that the same actions be transferred from the book of actions standing for hearing or trial before the Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins to the book of actions for hearing or trial only before Mr. Justice Fry, but no order made by the Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins is to be varied or reversed otherwise than by the Court of Appeal. And this order is to be drawn up by the registrar, and set up in the several offices of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice.

The Schedule.

From the Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins.
Bowden v Russell (compromised). Action. 1876 B 405
March v Farrant. Action. 1877 M 282
Weardale Iron, &c., Co. v Tuke. Action with witnesses. 1877 W 104
Dodds v Tuke. Action with witnesses. 1877 D 130
Williams v Phelps. Motion for judgment. 1878 W 5
In re Openshaw, deceased. Duckworth v Openshaw. Action and motion for judgment. 1877 O 57
Lupton v Whyte. Action with witnesses. 1877 L 149
Bertram v Cooper. Action with witnesses. 1877 B 223
In re Noake, deceased. Bowles v Andrews. Action. 1877 N 33
Yarmouth, &c., Corporation v Simmons. Action. 1877 Y 13
In re Phelps, deceased. Davey v Oakley. Action. 1877 P 196

CAIRNS, C.

Mr. Justice Fry will not hear any of the above causes before Tuesday, the 30th inst., unless by consent of the parties.
H. LATHAM, Registrar.

SALES OF ENSUING WEEK.

April 17.—FOX & BOUSFIELD, at the Mart, freehold and leasehold properties (see advertisement, April 6, p. 4).

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

April 11, 1878.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Ind. Stk., 5 per Cent., July, '80, 104
Ditto for Account, —
Ditto 4 per Cent., Oct. '88, 100½
Ditto, ditto, Certificates —
Ditto Enforced Pr., 4 per Cent. 82½
nd Enf. Fr., 5 per C., Jan. '72
Enf. Pr. 5½ per Cent., May, '80
Ditto Debentures, 4 per Cent., April, '64
Do. Do. 5 per Cent., Aug. '73
Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent. £1000
Ditto, ditto, under £1000

RAILWAY STOCK.

	Railways.	Paid.	Closing Price.
Stock	Bristol and Exeter	100	—
Stock	Caledonian	100	114½
Stock	Glasgow and South-Western	100	108
Stock	Great Eastern Ordinary Stock	100	—
Stock	Do., A Stock	100	—
Stock	Great Southern and Western of Ireland	100	—
Stock	Great Western—Original	100	—
Stock	Lancashire and Yorkshire	100	—
Stock	London, Brighton, and South Coast	100	—
Stock	London, Chatham, and Dover	100	—
Stock	London and North-Western	100	—
Stock	London and South Western	100	123½
Stock	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	100	78½
Stock	Metropolitan	100	114
Stock	Do., District	100	67½
Stock	Midland	100	126½
Stock	North British	100	85½
Stock	North Eastern	100	143
Stock	North London	100	145
Stock	North Staffordshire	100	61
Stock	South Devon	100	68
Stock	South-Eastern	100	127

* A receives no dividend until 6 per cent. has been paid to B.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BURRELL—April 7, at Alton, Hants, the wife of Charles Burrell, barrister-at-law, of a daughter.
Lewis—April 7, at 20, Tavistock-square, the wife of Frederick H. Lewis, barrister-at-law, of a daughter.
Wilson—April 7, at 37, Lexham-gardens, Cromwell-road, the wife of Arthur Wilson, barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BALLANTINE—MITCHELL—April 6, at St. Bride's, Fleet-street, Walter Ballantine, son of Sergeant Ballantine, to Eleanor, widow of the late T. H. Mitchell, Esq., M.P.
GARRETT—ANDREWS—April 3, by the Rev. John Orr, Edmund William Garrett, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Fanny, daughter of the late John Andrews, Esq., J.P., of Comber, County Down.

DEATHS.

BIRCH—April 8, Henry William Birch, of 88, Lincoln's-inn-fields, aged 68.
HORNWOOD—March 30, at Newport, Isle of Wight, Thomas Hornwood, late of the Middle Temple, aged 96.
PUGH—April 3, at Watford, Herts, Richard Pugh, solicitor, aged 72.
STEPHENS—April 6, J. C. Stephens, solicitor, Maidstone, aged 61.

LONDON GAZETTES.

Winding up of Joint Stock Companies.

FRIDAY, April 5, 1878.
LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Brynkaln Collieries, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented Mar 28, directed to be heard before the M.R. on April 13. Foss and Legg, Abchurch lane, solicitors for the petitioners.
Buxton Cement Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented April 1, directed to be heard before the M.R. on April 13. Clarke and Co, Gresham House, Old Broad st, agents for Addleshaw and Warburton, Manchester, solicitors for the petitioner.
Joseph Batoung and Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented April 3, directed to be heard before V.C. Bacon on April 13. Shaw and Tremellen, Gray's inn sq, agents for Whalley, Blackburn, solicitor for the petitioner.
Leeds Bottled Ale and Stout Company, Limited.—Creditors are required on or before May 11, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims to Charles Beavers, Commercial st, Leeds. Wednesday, May 22, at 12, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

TUESDAY, April 9, 1878.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

British Fire Office, Limited.—The M.R. has by an order dated Feb 14, appointed Joseph Robertson, King William st, to be official liquidator. Creditors are required on or before May 9, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims to the above. Thursday, May 23, at 11, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.
Dyffryn, Dyffryn, and Neath Abbey United Collieries Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented April 5, directed to be heard before V.C. Malins, on Friday, May 3. Whites and Co, Budge row, Cannon st, agents for Britan and Co, Bristol, solicitors for the petitioner.
Dyffryn, Dyffryn, and Neath Abbey United Collieries Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented April 8, directed to be heard before V.C. Hall, on Friday, May 3. Combs and Wainwright, Staple Inn, solicitors for the petitioner.
Patent Lithotype Company, Limited.—By an order made by the M.R. dated Mar 30, it was ordered that the voluntary winding up of the above company be continued. Linklater and Co, Walbrook, solicitors for the petitioners.
Seath London Stores, Limited.—By an order made by the M.R. dated Mar 30, it was ordered that the voluntary winding up of the above stores be continued. Last and Sons, Queen Victoria st, solicitors for the petitioner.
Whitworth Vale Coach Company, Limited.—Creditors are required on or before May 10, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims to Edward Woodcock, Rochdale. Monday, May 20, at 12, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER.

FRIDAY, April 5, 1878.

Hill Top Colliery Company, Limited.—By an order made by the V.C. dated Mar 28, it was ordered that the above company be wound up. Richardson and Son, Manchester, solicitors.

TUESDAY, April 9, 1878.

Mossley Land and Building Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented April 5, directed to be heard before the V.C. on May 7. Toy and Broadbent, Ashton-under-Lyne, solicitors for the petitioners.

STANNARIES OF CORNWALL.

TUESDAY, April 9, 1878.

Alvigan and Burngullow Tin Mining Company, Limited.—By an order made by the Vice-Warden, dated April 4, it was ordered that the above company be wound up. Hodge and Co, Truro.

Friendly Societies Dissolved.

TUESDAY, April 9, 1878.

Kirkdale Mutual Benefit Society, St. Mary's Schoolroom, Archer st, Kirkdale, Lancashire. April 5.

Creditors under Estates in Chancery.

Last Day of Proof.

TUESDAY, April 2, 1878.

Bonner, Thomas, Bridport, Dorset, Gent. June 3. Tucker v Good, M.R.
Carrington, William, Woolaton, Nottingham, Gardener. May 2. Carrington v Carrington, M.R. Gilbert, Nottingham.
Fearon, Westray, Maryport, Cumberland, Ship Broker. May 1. Kenyon v Youngusband, V.C. Malins. Hayton, Cockermouth.
Jones, Jane, Plasteron, Glyndyfrdwy. May 2. Roberts v Jones, V.C. Bacon.
Lowe, James, Bolton, Lancashire, Wholesale Grocer. April 30. Lowe v Lowe, V.C. Malins. Hulton, Bolton.
Richards, Henry, Golden lane, Publisher. May 1. Richards v Richards, V.C. Hall. Hill, Queen st, Cannon st, Underwood, Robert, Winchester, Grocer. April 30. Underwood v Underwood, M.R. Bailey, Winchester.

FRIDAY, April 5, 1878.

Garland, James, Newton, Hants, Yeoman. May 4. Hankinson v Bishop, V.C. Hall. Best and Co, Southampton.
Hodgson, John, Melbourne, Victoria, Esq. May 8. Hodgson v Franklin, M.R. Jaques, Ely place.
Leese, Richard, Mark lane, Chemical Agent. May 3. Leese v Leese, V.C. Hall. Frost, Leadenhall st.
McMyn, Mary Alice, Blackburn, Lancashire, Milliner. May 4. Lightbourn v McMyn, M.R. Hall and Baldwin, Githeros.
Renwick, Thomas, Graham, Monkwearmouth, Durham. May 1. McKenzie v Renwick, V.C. Hall. McKenzie, Sunderland.

TUESDAY, April 9, 1878.

Bloodworth, John Frederick, Claremont terrace, Wandsworth rd, Gent. April 30. Pearson v Tucker, V.C. Malins. Croome, Gracechurch st, Gabb, Thomas, Cam, near Dursley, Gent. May 11. King v Legge, M.R. Vizard and Co, Dursley.
Hopkins, William, Llanelly, Carmarthen. May 4. Hopkins v Hopkins, V.C. Bacon. Barker, Carmarthen.
Overend, Richard, Clackbeaton, York, Gent. May 2. Overend v Cadman, V.C. Bacon. Carr, Commercial.
Palmer, Edward Blanchard, Chesterfield, Newspaper Proprietor. May 7. Bridgett v Palmer, V.C. Bacon. Phillipot, Guildhall chambers.
Stickland, James, Amhurst rd, Hackney, Veneer Merchant. May 6. Baxter v Stickland, V.C. Bacon. Rooks, King st, Chesapeake.

Creditors under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 35.

Last Day of Claim.

TUESDAY, April 2, 1878.

Allen, William Henry, Coal Exchange, Lower Thames st, Mercantile Clerk. May 1. Armstrong and Lamb, Old Jewry.
Baddelay, John, Hurstville, Kent, Esq. May 10. Baddelay and Sons, Leman st.
Bray, George Henry, Meltham, York, Innkeeper. May 1. Laycock and Co, Huddersfield.
Broughall, Thomas, Whittington, Salop, Esq. June 1. Minshalls and Jones, Oswestry.
Chadwick, Robert, Oulton, York, Innkeeper. May 1. Scott, Leeds.
Cooper, William, Henfold, Sussex, Millwright. April 20. Cripps, jun, Steyning.
Cracklow, George, Cheltenham, Captain H.M. Army. May 14. Alldridge and Thorn, Bedford row.
Dickerson, Mary, Cambridge. May 1. Eadens and Knowles, Cambridge.
Elam, Ann, Hove, Sussex. April 30. Everashed and Shapland, Brighton.
Eastwood, George, Golcar, Huddersfield, Gent. May 31. Rawden and Sykes, Huddersfield.
Frere, Jane Ellenor Arabella, Bilton, Gloucester. May 7. Inman and Inman, Bath.
Frere, Mary Anne, Bilton, Gloucester. May 7. Inman and Inman, Bath.
Ganaway, Jane, North Tedworth, Wilts. May 1. Hodding, Salisbury.
Garland, Thomas, Boldmere, Warwick, Gardener. April 30. Saunders and Bradbury, Birmingham.
Gleadah, Thomas O'Brien, Leamington, Musical Instrument Seller. April 19. Wright and Hassell, Leamington.
Glover, Edward, Thorne rd, South Lambeth, Clerk to the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company. April 30. Carter, Old Jewry chambers.
Hall, Sarah, Sheffield. May 23. Smith and Son, Sheffield.
Jarman, John Leake, Ramsgate, Gent. May 13. Edwards and Son, Ramsgate.
Kitchly, Charles, Borough Market, Southwark, Orange Merchant. May 21. Watson and Co, Bouverie st, Fleet st.
Lacey, John, Westwick, Norfolk, Farmer. April 24. Scott, North Walsham.
Langshaw, Thomas, Speke, nr Liverpool, Farmer. April 30. Waring and Crepper, Liverpool.
Lealie, Rev John Charles William, Ballibay House, Monaghan, Clerk. June 1. Bloxams and Ellisons, Lincoln's inn fields.
Mawson, Joseph, Acaster Malbis, York, Farmer. May 16. Leeman & Co, York.
Hodgkinson, Morris, Queensborough, Leicester, Farmer. June 17. Parsons and Son, Nottingham.
Pole, John, King's Lynn, Norfolk, Grocer. April 30. Jarvis, King's Lynn.
Saurin, Edward, Princes gate, Hyde park, Admiral in R.N. May 9. Farrer & Co, Lincoln's inn fields.
Steel, Richard, Clifton, Suffolk, Farmer. May 14. Westhorp, Ipswich.
Taylor, John, sen, Plymouth, Leather Seller. May 20. Edmunds and Son, Plymouth.
Tomlinson, William, Bradford, Shopkeeper. May 1. Peel and Gassat, Bradford.

Waddell, George, Birmingham, Car Proprietor. April 30. Saunders and Bradbury, Birmingham
Waghorn, Charles, Saint Albans, Gent. June 28. Stileman and Neate, Southampton st, Bloomsbury sq
Woodforde, George Augustus, Ansford, Somerset, Gent. May 30. Ruse, Castle Cary
Woolley, Elizabeth, Truro. April 27. Hodges and Co, Truro
Yates, Ann, Lathorn, Lancashire. April 18. Lynch and Tebbay, Liverpool

FRIDAY, April 5, 1878.

Acheson, George, Stoneycroft, nr Liverpool, Wine Importer. May 1. Pierce, Liverpool
Acock, Charles John, Sheffield, General Dealer. May 14. Furniss and Son, Sheffield
Ashworth, John, Todmorden, York, Contractor. May 10. Stansfield and Sager, Todmorden
Baskford, John, Highbury place, Highbury, Wine Broker. May 11. Blackford and Co, College hill, Cannon st
Bentinck, Arthur Cavendish, Wokingham, Berks, Lieut-Gen HM's Army
Brayne, Herbert Benjamin, Liverpool, Underwriter. May 15. Collins and Co, Liverpool
Cottman, Robert, Ringwood, Hants, Builder. May 4. George Cottman, Bazemore, Grange rd, Ealing
Deacon, Solomon, A'bert rd, East Daiton, Gent. May 2. Kays, New Inn
Dixon, John, Baskell, Lancashire, Yeoman. April 29. Butler, Broughton-in-Furness
Down, John Thornton, Putney, Esq. May 10. Hopgood, Whitehall place
Francis, Edward, Waltham Abbey, Esq. May 9. Davidson and Burch, Spring gardens
Freeth, Joseph, Ashton Keynes, Wilts, Farmer. May 20. Kinneir and Tombs, Swindon
Hall, Richard, Neath, Glamorgan, Esq. June 30. Robert Wright Hall, Great George st, Westminster
Hodkinson, Peter, Bradwall, Cheshire, Builder. June 5. Latham and Bygott, Sandbach
Hollins, Peter, Sandbach, Cheshire, Retired Grocer. June 5. Latham and Bygott, Sandbach
Hubbard, Rev Henry, Cheriton Rectory, Hants. June 6. Adams and Co, Alresford
Jones, William Edward, Merthyr Tydfil, Artist. May 1. Morgan and Co, Merthyr Tydfil
Kay, Robert, Turton Tower, Lancashire, Esq. June 1. Broadbent and Co, Bolton-le-Moors
Lambert, Henry Denton, Monmouth, Grocer. May 7. Oakley, Monmouth
Leadman, Olivia, St Ives, Leeds. May 1. Rider, Leeds
Metcalfe, Margaret, Todmorden, York. June 21. Sutcliffe, Hebden Bridge
Morritt, Ann, Coleshill st, Eaton sq. May 2. Winter and Co, Bedford row
Mortimer, Mary Gertrude, Barnstaple. April 30. Chanter and Co, Barnstaple
Quesnery, Elizabeth, Reading. June 2. Wheeler and Sargeant, Wokingham
Skipper, Edward, Oxford terrace, Lieut-Col Indian Army. May 6. Vandermore and Co, Bush lane
Simmons, Joshua, Red Lion st, Holborn, General Dealer. May 3. Pittman, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall st
Swinstead, Bernard, Lee, Kent, Gent. May 9. Shaen and Co, Bedford row
Swinstead, Maria Sarah, Lee, Kent. May 9. Shaen and Co, Bedford row
Wheeler, Henry, Beechwood, Bucks, Paper Manufacturer. June 1. Marshall, High Wycombe
Young, James, Westridge House, nr Hyde, Esq. May 14. Vincent Hyde

Bankrupts.

FRIDAY, April 5, 1878.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar.

To Surrender in London.

Bickell, R. H., Oxford st, Tailor. Pet April 1. Brougham. April 16 at 12
Bappard, William, Great Tower st, Export Merchant. Pet April 2. Hazlett. April 17 at 11

To Surrender in the Country.

Brindley, William Kelly, Sunderland, Timber Merchant. Pet April 2. Ellis, Sunderland, April 16 at 2
Cave, Charles White, Harlow, Essex, Solicitor. Pet Mar 30. Spence. Hertford, April 15 at 1
Lee, Ephraim, Crewe, Cheshire, Lodging house Keeper. Pet April 3. Broughton. Nantwich, April 25 at 11
Phillips, Richard, Bettisfield, Flint, Farmer. Pet April 1. Broughton. Nantwich, April 15 at 11
Thomson, James S., Southport, Lancashire, out of business. Pet April 2. Cooper. Liverpool, April 17 at 12
Whitting, Robert, Farnham, Surrey, Manure Merchant. Pet April 2. White. Guildford, April 26 at 2
Williams, Jerkin, Penecod, Glamorgan, Brewer. Pet April 2. Langley. Cardiff, April 15 at 2

TUESDAY, April 9, 1878.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar.

To Surrender in London.

Long, Allen, Abchurch lane, Commercial Traveller. Pet April 5. Keene. May 3 at 11
Sheppard, William, Rotherhithe, Spill Maker. Pet April 5. Keene. May 3 at 12

To Surrender in the Country.

Richardson, Frederick Charles, Haverhill, Suffolk, Travelling Engineer. Pet April 5. Eaden. Cambridge, April 26 at 11
Smith, Thomas, Horwich, Dealer in Horses. Pet April 6. Cooke. Horwich, April 25 at 11

Wardle, John, Derby, Cattle Salesman. Pet April 4. Waller, Derby, April 25 at 12
Witney, William, Speen, Bucks, Farmer. Pet April 4. Watson, Aylesbury, April 24 at 11.30

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

TUESDAY, April 9, 1878.

Elkin, Joseph, Kent Green, Cheshire, Licensed Victualler. Mar 21
Knox, George, Langbourn chambers, Fenchurch st, Merchant. April 5
Roy, John, and Adam Richardson, Hebburn New Town, Durham, Hotel Keepers. Mar 21
Van Camp, Jean Francois, and Edward Van Camp, Station terrace, Kilburn Rise, Builders. April 5

TUESDAY, April 9, 1878.

Roberts, Henry, Greenwich, Confectioner. April 2
Southcoates, Frederick, Walton Vale, Lancashire, Confectioner. April 1

Liquidations by Arrangement. FIRST MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

FRIDAY, April 5, 1878.

Adamson, John, Litchurch, Derby, Grocer. April 18 at 3 at offices of Briggs, Amen alley, Derby
Allen, Edwin, Milton-next-Sittingbourne, Kent, Licensed Victualler. April 16 at 11 at offices of Gibson, High st, Sittingbourne
Andrews, Eliz., Penge, Surrey, of no occupation. April 18 at 3 at offices of Pannell and Co, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall st. Ladbury, Queen st
Arnold, Edward, Winchester. April 19 at 2 at offices of Adams and Co, Jewry st, Winchester
Austin, Thomas, Bedford, Merchant. April 17 at 12 at offices of Conquest and Clark, Duke st, Bedford
Barber, John, and Rawson Barber, Heckmondwike, York, Contractors. April 17 at 11 at offices of Sykes, Inn grove, Heckmondwike
Barrow, John, Lancaster, Tailor. April 18 at 12 at offices of Johnston and Tilley, Sun st, Lancaster
Barrow, Thomas Frederick, Altrincham, Cheshire, Grocer. April 25 at 11 at offices of Ridgway and Woraley, Cairo st, Warrington
Beckingham, Benjamin, Ashe, Southampton, Farmer. April 23 at 12 at offices of Chandler and Sons, Basinghall st, London
Behneke, August Emil, Birmingham, Wine Merchant. April 22 at 12 at offices of Jagger, Cherry st, Birmingham
Beland, William, Hanley, Stafford, Confectioner. April 16 at 12 at the Copeland Arms Inn, Stoke-upon-Trent. Ashmall, Hanley
Bond, Richard, Skelmerdale, Lancashire, Draper. April 18 at 11 at offices of Stuart, King st, Wigan
Braine, Henry, Bartley, York, Fish Merchant. April 17 at 3 at offices of Stapleton, Union st, Dewsbury
Brandon, Edward Ignatius, Fleetwood, Lancashire, Watchmaker. April 24 at 3 at offices of Leach, Ridgfield, Manchester
Bryan, Richard, Ardwick, Manchester, Greengrocer. April 16 at 3 at the Tower Hotel, Cathedral steps, Manchester
Care, Sarah Eliza, High st, Camden Town, Grocer. April 26 at 3 at offices of Marsden, Old Cavendish st
Catchpole, Thomas James, Wyatt rd, Highbury Vale, N., Fancy Stationer. April 16 at 2 at offices of Rule and Head, Hill's place, Oxford st. Digby, Bill's place, Oxford st
Chalmers, James, and Frederick Betts, Middlesborough, Iron Merchants. April 15 at 12 at offices of Bell and Farrington, Post Office chambers, Marton rd, Middlesborough
Clark, George Lewis, Tredegar, Monmouth, Bootmaker. April 18 at 1 at offices of James, High st, Merthyr Tydfil
Curtis, William John, Frampton Cotterell, Gloucester, Beer Retailer. April 18 at 12 at offices of Essery, at the Guildhall, Broad st, Bristol
Darnell, William Henry, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Draper. April 18 at 11 at the Home Trade Association Rooms, York st, Manchester
Stanford, Newcastle
Davies, John, and Thomas Roderick, Pendery, Brecon, Woollen Manufacturers. April 17 at 11 at offices of Lewis, Gbleland st, Merthyr Tydfil
Davis Arthur, Worcester, Printer. April 30 at 11 at offices of Corbett, Avenue House, the Cross, Worcester
Dawson, Henry, Holywell st, Strand, Bootmaker. April 17 at 1 at the Artichoke Tavern, Clare st, Strand. Hore
Day, George, Ipswich, Plumber. April 25 at 3 at Pearce's Rooms, Princes st, Ipswich. Hill, Ipswich
Day, Samuel, Stoke, Ipswich, Timber. April 25 at 3 at Pearce's Rooms, Princes st, Ipswich. Hill, Ipswich
Dixon, Martin Henry, Barnsbury rd, Islington, Gold Chain Maker. April 24 at 3 at offices of Holloway, Ball's Pond rd
Edwards, Margaret, and Daniel Edwards, Aberavon, Glamorgan, Boot Manufacturers. April 18 at 12 at the Swan Hotel, Bridge st, Bristol
Tennant and Jones, Aberavon
Elgie, George, Otley, York, Model Maker. April 18 at 3 at offices of Hswoon, East parade, Leeds
Evans, John, Hereford, Engineer. April 18 at 2.30 at offices of Corner, High Town, Hereford
Eynon, Thomas Walter, Wallbrook, Butcher. April 17 at 11 at offices of Langman, Church st, Bilston
Garrison, Samuel, Cheltenham, Chinaman. April 24 at 3 at offices of Frusen, Regent st, Cheltenham
Gibbs, Rebecca, Swansea, Shipwright. April 15 at 3 at offices of Brown and Co, Worcester place, Swansea
Glancy, John, Clare st, Strand, Licensed Victualler. April 16 at 3 at offices of Parkes, Beaufort buildings, Strand
Grashin, James, Bangor, Carnarvon, Licensed Victualler. April 15 at 12 at the Queen's Commercial Hotel, Chester. Hughes, Bangor
Grieve, Walter, Blaydon, Durham, Veterinary Surgeon. April 17 at 2.30 at offices of Bybus, Dean st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Griffiths, Thomas, Wednesbury, Butcher. April 22 at 12 at offices of Baker, Bridge st, Walsall
Groom, Henry Edward, New London st, Insurance Broker. April 26 at 3 at offices of Bradley, Mark lane
Harvey, Henry John, Royston st, Bethnal Green, Shoe Manufacturer. April 19 at 11 at 40, Bishopsgate at without. Hicks, Globe rd, Victoria park

Harris, Thomas, Hereford, Corn Merchant. April 18 at 4 at offices of Corner, High town, Hereford

Hawkins, Ebenezer Alfred, and Frederick Silver, Birmingham Jewellers. April 16 at 3 at offices of Duke, Temple row, Birmingham

Hopell, George, Stoke-upon-Trent, Coal Merchant. April 16 at 11 at the Copeland Arms Hotel, Stoke-upon-Trent. Bagnall, Stoke-upon-Trent

Herd, John William. Bolton. Lancashire, Surgeon. April 25 at 11 at offices of Whit, King st, Manchester. Whitehead, Brown st, Manchester

Herin, William Augustus Ernest, and Francis Skelly, Bradford, Stuff Merchants. April 17 at 11 at the Victoria Hotel, Bradford. Berry and Robinson, Bradford

Hinch, Philip. Burton-upon-Trent, Butcher. April 16 at 12 at offices of Bectall, Full st, Derby

Hogarth, James, Graham rd, Dalston, Manager to a Meat Preserving Co. April 17 at 2 at offices of Rae, Micing lane

Holt, John Pimm. Loretta, Birmingham, Black Ornament Manufacturer. April 18 at 2 at offices of Duke, Temple row, Birmingham

De Horsey, William Henry Reaumont, Cleveland row, St James, Colonel in H.M.'s Service. April 30 at 3 at 209, High Holborn

Lewis and Lewis, Ely place, Holborn

Howard, Charles, Brighton, Oldman. April 26 at 12 at 35, Queen Victoria st. Brandreth, Brighton

Hudson, Joseph, Leeds, Worsted Cotton Manufacturer. April 17 at 11 at 70, Albion st, Leeds. Eddison

Irwin, John. North Ormsby, nr Middleborough, Grocer. April 13 at 1.30 at offices of Hope, Zealand rd, Middleborough

Jackson, Jacob, South Shields, Auctioneer. April 12 at 3 at offices of Scott, King st, South Shields

Jackson, William, Cleator Moor, Saddler. April 17 at 11 at offices of Whitehead, Church st, Whitehaven

Jedries, Joseph, Stafford, Commission Agent. April 16 at 11 at offices of Shakespeare, Church st, Oldbury

Jones, David, Wrexham, Greengrocer. April 18 at 12 at offices of Morris, Priory, Wrexham

Jones, John Edwin, Warrington, Draper. April 17 at 10 at offices of Ridgway and Worsley, Cairo st, Warrington

Joseph, Abraham, Birmingham, Clothier. April 17 at 12 at the Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham st. Hodgson and Haigh, Birmingham

Kewney, James, and Llewellyn Brock Kewney, Neath, Glamorgan, Colliery Proprietors. April 17 at 1 at offices of Beckingham, Albion chambers, Broad st, Bristol

Kitching, Charles, Cleo, Lincoln, Grocer. April 15 at 3 at offices of Stead and Sibree, Bishop lane, Kingston-upon-Hull

Laye, Henry, Melcombe Regis, Dorset, Dentist. April 17 at 3 at the Crown Hotel, Melcombe Regis. Burnett

Lomas, Thomas, Gloucester, Iron Plate Worker. April 17 at 2 at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester. Taynton and Son, Gloucester

Lord, William, Oldham, Lancashire, Cotton Waste Dealer. April 23 at 3 at offices of Whitaker, St Peter st, Oldham

Lucas, James, Bristol, Horse Hair Manufacturer. April 13 at 12 at offices of Escory, Guildhall, Broad st, Bristol

Mamoe, Daniel, Rotherham, Civil Engineer. April 18 at 12 at rooms of the Incorporated Law Society, Aldine court, Sheffield. Tattorshall

Mann, Caleb Schofield, Leadenhall st, Agent. April 25 at 3 at the Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham st. Bradley, Mark lane

Marley, Thomas, and George Marley, Bishop Auckland, Corn Millers. April 17 at 1.30 at offices of Proud, Market place, Bishop Auckland

Mason, William McGeorge, Barrow-in-Furness, Engineer. April 25 at 3 at the Imperial Hotel, Barrow-in-Furness. Nalder and Sanders, Barrow-in-Furness

McGrath, Thomas, Abergevenny, Tailor. April 18 at 1 at the Black Swan Hotel, Hereford. Gardner, Abergevenny

Mellers, Mark, Nottingham, Commission Merchant. April 13 at 11 at offices of Wells and Hind, Fletcher rate, Nottingham

Menselsohn, Albert, Liverpool, Watchmaker. April 24 at 3 at offices of Gordon and Mason, Victoria st, Liverpool

Merriman, Lawrence, Looe, Pembroke, Miller. April 13 at 1 at offices of Lascelles, Narberth

Morris, Austin, Hanley, Grocer. April 17 at 11 at the Royal Hotel, Crews. Ashmall, Hanley

Morris, Sarah, Swansea, out of business. April 13 at 3 at the George Hotel, Wind st, Swansea. John, Swansea

Morton, James, Manchester, Manufacturing Clothier. April 24 at 3 at offices of Storer, Fountain st, Manchester

Mut, Ann, Liverpool, Builder. April 25 at 2 at offices of Brommer and Co, Dale st, Liverpool

Osborn, Walter, and Francis Watson Mickle, Mark lane, Merchants. June 14 at 2 at offices of Chatteris and Co, Queen Victoria st. Tiltard and Co, Old Jewry

Orford, John Stephen, Preston, Lancashire, Painter. April 18 at 3 at offices of Forshaw and Parker, Cannon st, Preston

Owens, William, Birkenhead, Cheshire, Boot Dealer. April 23 at 3 at offices of Stead and Co, Belgrave gate, Leicester. Harris, Liverpool

Perrins, James Risley, Brighton, Boot Maker. April 27 at 12 at 145, Chapside, Goodman, Brighton

Petty, Edmund, Dunstable, Lower Clapton, out of business. April 23 at 2 at the Guildhall Coffee house, Gresham st. Wood, Basinghall st

Plew, Arthur, Blofield, Norfolk, Farmer. April 17 at 3 at 3 Sadd and Linay, Theatre st, Norwich

Price, William, Birmingham, Grocer. April 16 at 1 at offices of Jaques, Cherry st, Birmingham

Righton, Robert, Stratford-upon-Avon, out of business. April 20 at 11 at the Seven Stars Inn, Stratford-upon-Avon. Lane

Robins, John, Upper Machin, Monmouth, Boot Manufacturer. April 24 at 11 at offices of Williams, Dock st, Newport

Rose, Ann, Wigan, Confectioner. April 17 at 3 at offices of Scott and Ellis, Arcade, King st, Wigan

Ryan, John, Arthur James Ryan, and Catherine Ryan, Cambridge, Linn Draper. April 18 at 11 at offices of Boyes and Child, Poultry

Ellison and Co. Petty Cury, Cambridge

Rackay, Joseph Richard, Smethwick, Stafford, out of business. April 17 at 11 at offices of Forrest, Church st, Oldbury

Scribner, James, Luton, Straw Hat Manufacturer. April 29 at 3 at the Queen's Hotel, Chapel st, Luton. Annesley, St Albans

Shaw, William, Havenstonedale, Westmoreland, Draper. April 25 at 11 at the Red Lion Inn, Finkle st, Sedburgh

Sims, Arthur Rushworth, Leyton, Essex, Contractor. April 13 at 10.30 at offices of Hawkins, Chancery lane

Smith, James, and Albert Smith, Liverpool, Soda Water Manufacturers. April 26 at 3 at offices of Lupton, Harrington st, Liverpool

Smith, John, Birmingham, Baker. April 13 at 12 at offices of Pointon, Temple row West, Birmingham

Snell, Benjamin, Leeds, Cloth Finisher. April 16 at 2 at offices of Bond and Barwick, Albion place, Leeds

Stewart, Francis Charles, Penn rd villas, Camden rd, Music Publisher. April 29 at 2 at offices of Blackford and Co, College hill, Cannon st

Sugden, William, Leeds, Iron Merchant. April 17 at 3 at offices of Dunning and Kay, Butt's court, Leeds

Summerason, Robert William, Shildon, Durham, Timber Merchant. April 17 at 11 at offices of Proud, Market place, Bishop Auckland

Sutton, Samuel Douglas, Henry Alexander Sutton, and Thomas Hulme Sutton, Birmingham, Grocers. April 25 at 3 at the Queen's Hotel, Stephenson place, Birmingham. Johnson, Birmingham

Tasker, John, Hesse, York, Builder. April 17 at 3 at the George Hotel, Whitefriargate, Kingston-upon-Hull. Hall

Tay, George, Birmingham, Grocer. April 19 at 3 at offices of Jaques, Cherry st, Birmingham

Taylor, Henry Anderson, Kingston-upon-Hull, Saw Mill Proprietor. April 15 at 3 at the George Hotel, Whitefriargate, Kingston-upon-Hull. Laverack, Hull

Taylor, Thomas, Thrapston, Northampton, Coal Dealer. April 25 at 11 at offices of Richardson and Son, Dundie

Telford, Edward, Carlisle, Auctioneer. April 17 at 11 at offices of Wansop, Carruthers court, Scotch st, Carlisle

Thomas, Daniel, Cardiff, Grocer. April 15 at 12.30 at offices of Morgan and Scott, High st, Cardiff

Thomas, John, and Robert Evans, Gilfach Goch, Glamorgan, Grocers. April 23 at 2 at offices of Munn and Kennard, Crookherbtown, Cardiff. Morris, Cardiff

Tiplady, George, Skelton-in-Cleveland, York, Grocer. April 18 at 11 at offices of Hudson and Pybus, Mechanic's Institute, Stockton-on-Tees

Tipper, Reuben Matthew, Hanley, out of business. April 16 at 11 at the Copeland Arms Inn, Stoke-upon-Trent. Ashmall, Hanley

Tipping, Joseph, Chell, Stafford, Grocer. April 15 at 3 at offices of Llewellyn and Ackrill, Tanstall

Tratt, Thomas (and not Trent, as erroneously printed in Gazette of 29th ult.), Catcott, Somerset, Beerhouse Keeper. April 9 at 11 at offices of Chapman, High st, Bridgewater

Walker, Francis John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Innkeeper. April 24 at 11 at offices of Montgomery, Blissett st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Walker, Ralph Dearlove, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, out of business. April 17 at 3 at offices of Newton, Bank chambers, Market place, Stockport

Ward, Joseph, Rudland, York, Farmer. April 20 at 10 at offices of Harrison, Kirby Moorside

Watkins, Miles, Cardiff, Stationer. April 13 at 10.30 at offices of Jones, Philharmonic chambers, St Mary st, Cardiff

Wedgewood, Henry, Darlington, Tailor. April 24 at 1 at offices of Rooke and Midgley, White Horse st, Boar lane, Leeds

Wells, John, Sackville, Bootmaker. April 25 at 3 at 19, Worship st, Finsbury. Fenton, Highgate

Wheatley, Robert Boyle, Clarendon rd, Notting hill, Professor of Music. April 25 at 3 at offices of Gilliat, Bedford row

Wilson, Richard, Pendleton, Contractor. April 25 at 3 at offices of Hankinson, John Dalton st, Manchester

Wilton, Frank, Mark lane, General Merchant. April 26 at 2 at 66, Mark lane. Van Sandau and Cumming, King st, Chesapeake

Wyman, Ellen, Whitwell, Hertford, Shopkeeper. April 17 at 3 at offices of Tume, Fortuna lane, Hitchen

Yateman, William, Birmingham, Jeweller. April 18 at 12 at offices of Hodgson and Haigh, Waterloo st, Birmingham

TUESDAY, April 9, 1878.

Allen, William, Birmingham, Builder. April 29 at 12 at offices of Powell and Browett, Ann st, Birmingham

Alsop, John, Wigan, Lancashire, Draper. April 24 at 11 at offices of Stuart, King st, Wigan

Anderson, Robert, North Shields. April 25 at 2 at offices of Kownay, Howard st, North Shields

Ashby, William, Flore, Northampton, Miller. April 20 at 2 at offices of Markham, Guildhall rd, Nottingham

Athey, Mark, and Arthur Athey, Rotherham, Cab Proprietors. April 24 at 11 at offices of Oxley and Co, Westgate, Rotherham

Atkinson, Richard, Wigan, Lancashire, Provision Dealer. April 23 at 11 at offices of Wilson, King st, Wigan

Barrett, Thomas Jones, Manchester, Leather Merchant. April 23 at 3 at offices of Adheshaw and Warburton, Norfolk st, Manchester

Berriman, Henry, Camborne, Cornwall, Draper. April 24 at 11 at offices of Daniel, Chapel st, Camborne

Berry, George, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, Coal Merchant. April 24 at 11 at offices of Burton, Dyott terrace, Tunbridge Wells

Berry, Thomas Barnsley, Birmingham, Brush Manufacturer. April 22. Fallows, Cherry st, Birmingham

Bird, Benjamin, Beccles, Suffolk, Baker. April 23 at 11 at offices of Angel, Blythburgate st, Beccles. Palmer, Great Yarmouth

Blackburn, John, Preston, Provision Merchant. April 24 at 12 at offices of Shelley Arms Hotel, Fishergate. Cunliffe and Watson, Preston

Bland, William Mountain, Darlington, Hoier. April 17 at 11.30 at offices of Wooley, Friestgate, Darlington

Book, Joseph John, Liverpool, Professor of Languages. April 23 at 3 at offices of Jones and Fride, North John st, Liverpool

Braunton, Hugh, Gateshead, Durham, Grocer. April 19 at 12 at offices of Rhaeg, Grainger st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Burnes, Joseph William Jackson Taylor, Shou port, Tailor. April 23 at 3 at offices of Crowther, Bank buildings, Kidderminster

Burrows, James, Warrington, Shopkeeper. April 23 at 3 at offices of Davies and Co, Market place, Warrington

Cartridge, John Robert, Elmbridge, Worcester, Farmer. April 19 at 3.30 at offices of Miller Curbel and Co, Church st, Kidderminster

Catstree, James, Birmingham, Brassfounder. April 22 at 3 at offices of Wood and Son, Waterloo st, Birmingham

- Cook, George, and William Kerr, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tailors. April 25 at 11.30 at offices of Gillespie Brothers and Co, Cross House, Westgate rd, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Purdy, Morpeth.
- Craig, John, Kingston-upon-Hull. April 26 at 3 at offices of Codd, Lowgate, Kingston-upon-Hull.
- Davies, David, Gilfach Goch, Glamorgan, Grocer. April 24 at 3 at offices of Munn and Kennard, Crockettstown, Cardiff. Merrialls, Cardiff.
- Davies, Robert and Price Davies, Paennmaenmawr, Carnarvon, Builder. April 24 at 12.30 at the Railway Hotel, Bangor. Hughes, Bangor.
- Davies, William, Tonyandy, Glamorgan, Boot Maker. April 20 at 1 at offices of Beddoe, Canon st, Aberdare.
- Dexter, William, Easton, Northampton, Publican. April 24 at 11 at offices of Law, St Mary's place, Stamford.
- Doleman, John, Ansty, Leicester, Brewer. April 18 at 12 at offices of Fowler and Co, Friar lane, Leicester.
- Donahay, William, Nottingham. April 26 at 11 at the Assembly Rooms, Low pavement, Nottingham. Everall and Turner, Nottingham.
- Douglas, Robert, Liverpool, Plumber. April 26 at 9 at offices of Harris, Afcelaide buildings, Ranelagh st, Liverpool.
- Druy, John, Kingston-upon-Hull, Grocer. April 18 at 11 at offices of Spurr and Mayne, Market place, Kingston-upon-Hull.
- Dykes, Frank, Nanty-glo, Mon, Saddler's Assistant. April 24 at 1 at offices of Browne, Brynmawr, Mon.
- Dyson, Sarah, Halifax, Marine Store Dealer. April 22 at 3 at offices of Rhodes, Horton st, Halifax.
- Eastwood, Joseph, and William Torbet Dixon, Bradford, Commission Wool Combers. April 24 at 11 at the Commercial Hotel, Tyrral st, Bradford. Last, Bradford.
- Eaton, Edward, Crewe, Fish Dealer. April 24 at 11 at the Engine Inn, Mill st, Crewe. Pinton, Crewe.
- Eaton, Thomas, Stockport, Leather Finisher. April 25 at 3 at offices of Cobbett and Co, Brown st, Manchester.
- English, William Woolgar, Shoreham, Sussex, Innkeeper. April 24 at 12 at offices of Webb, Union st, Ship st, Brighton.
- Evans, Mary, Greenford, Carnarvon, Grocer. April 18 at 3 at offices of Jones, Castle st, Conway.
- Farmery, George, Bradford, Woollen Draper. April 24 at 11 at offices of Wood and Co, Commercial Bank buildings, Bradford.
- Fenton, Richard, Preston, Boot Dealer. April 24 at 3 at offices of Spencer, Wineley st, Preston.
- Fern, Samuel, Kingston-upon-Hull, Coach Builder. April 24 at 3 at offices of Pickering, Parliament st, Kingston-upon-Hull. Singleton, Kingston-upon-Hull.
- Fisher, Henry Tension, Fleet st, Wholesale Ironmonger. April 26 at the Cannon at Hotel, Cannon st, in lieu of the place and day originally named.
- Foster, Andrew, Carlisle, Horse Dealer. April 23 at 11 at offices of Wannop, Carruthers court, Scotch st, Carlisle.
- Friedman, Isaac, Sunderland, General Dealer. April 26 at 12 at the Law Societies chambers, John st, Sunderland. Robinson and Co, Sunderland.
- Geyelin, George Kennedy, Argyle sq, Concentrated Food Manufacturer. April 25 at 12 at 145, Cheapside. Robinson, King st, Snow hill.
- Gibson, David, Leeds, Plumber. April 19 at 12 at 20, Park row, Leeds. Malcolm.
- Glover, Jane, and Mary Glover, Middlesborough, Milliners. April 17 at 3 at offices of Hope, Zetland rd, Middlesborough.
- Gooding, Charles, Bath, out of business. April 25 at 12 at offices of Collins, Abbey churchyard, Bath.
- Green, Thomas, Leicester, Licensed Victualler. April 24 at 3 at offices of Wright, Belvoir st, Leicester.
- Greenwood, John, Marshfield, Gloucester, Plumber. April 16 at 12 at offices of Crutwell, Harrington place, Bath.
- Greenwood, Thomas, Calverley bridge, nr Leeds, Farmer. April 17 at 3 at the Great Northern Railway Station Hotel, Leeds. Rhodes, Bradford.
- Gregg, Thomas, Nottingham, Painter. April 25 at 11 at offices of Everall and Turner, St Peter's Church walk, Nottingham.
- Griffin, James, Kingswood, Surrey, Innkeeper. April 24 at 12.30 at offices of Bell, Epcom.
- Griffiths, Charles Wesley, Penarth, nr Cardiff, Bull'er. April 20 at 3 at offices of Tribe and Co, Crockettstown, Cardiff. Stephens, Cardiff.
- Hansley, Henry, Kingston-upon-Hull, Butcher. April 20 at 11 at offices of Laverack, County buildings, Land of Green Ginger, Kingston-upon-Hull.
- Harburn, Sarah, Middlesborough, Dressmaker. April 18 at 11 at offices of Bennison and Co, Gosford st, Middlesborough. Wilkes, Middlesborough.
- Harden, Charles, Tottenham, Auctioneer. April 29 at 11 at offices of Russel, Coleman at.
- Hare, Godden Styles, Old Broad st, Solicitor. April 18 at 3 at offices of Browne and Co, Old Jewry. Ashwin.
- Harper, Henry, Crewe, Cheshire, Bricksetter. April 18 at 11 at offices of Pointon, Market st, Crewe.
- Harper, John Ball, Billiter st, Tailor. April 26 at 2 at offices of Briggs and Co, Lincoln's in fields.
- Hawkworth, Charles Wardlaw, Sheffield, Estate Agent. April 20 at 12 at offices of Taylor, Norfolk row, Sheffield.
- Henry, Alexander, Hatton garden, Dealer in Jewellery. April 26 at 2 at offices of Henry, Furnival's in. Coburn and Young, Leaden-hall at.
- Hill, Henry, Foleshill, Warwick, Engineers. April 24 at 12 at offices of Neale, Hay lane, Coventry.
- Hobson, Rev George Harrison, Chester. April 23 at 2 at the Grosvenor Hotel, Eastgate st, Chester. Cartwright.
- Hockley, Henry, South Norwood, Gent. April 25 at 2 at offices of Carter and Bell, Eastcheap.
- Hodgson, Dawson, Quay Side, Worthington, Innkeeper. April 30 at 11 at offices of Collin, Kirkby st, Maryport.
- Horrocks, Joseph, Westleigh, Lancashire, Provision Dealer. April 25 at 11 at offices of Ambler, Leigh.
- Horsley, Isaac, Bradford, Ale Merchant. April 23 at 3 at the New Inn, Tyrral st, Bradford. Dransfield, Huddersfield.
- Hughes, Robert, Llanelli, Carmarthen, Tailor. April 23 at 11 at offices of Howel, S. agney st, Llanelli.
- Hughes, Thomas, Hoylake, Cheshire, Licensed Victualler. April 25 at 11 at offices of Gibson and Co, South John st, Liverpool. Bell-ringer and Canfield, Liverpool.
- Humphrey, Frank Percy, Poulton-le-Fyde, Lancashire, Watchmaker. April 24 at 11 at offices of Morgan, Church st, Blackpool.
- Isip, Louis John, Falmey, Wine Merchant. April 25 at 3 at offices of Fookham and Co, Kitchener st, Doctors commons.
- James, Thomas, Ystrad Rhondda, Glamorgan, Contractor. April 20 at 11 at offices of Lewis, Gbleland st, Merthyr Tydfil.
- Jenkins, David, Aberystwith, Cardigan, Draper. April 17 at 12 at 145, Cheapside. Attwood and Son, Aberystwith.
- Jones, Beaumont Hill, Gunnersbury, Draper. April 16 at 3 at offices of Rabbidge, King st, Cheapside. Saxelby, Gresham st.
- Kiesick, Thomas, Frattion, Hants, Travelling Draper. April 24 at 12 at 45, St Thomas' st, Portsmouth. Addison, Portsmouth.
- Leeming, Joseph, Darlington, Contractor. April 17 at 10 at offices of Wooler, Priestgate, Darlington.
- Lewis, Stephen, Tir Phil, nr New Tredegar, Grocer. April 24 at 1 at offices of Simons and Plews, Church st, Merthyr Tydfil.
- Lewis, William, and Thomas Scaife Lewis, West Hartlepool, Drapers. April 26 at 12 at offices of Todd, Church st, West Hartlepool.
- Lovering, George Ficks, Sonderburg rd, Holloway, out of business. April 30 at 3 at offices of Waring, Borough High st, Southwark.
- Macdowan, John, Bruton st, Fishing Tackle Maker. April 29 at 12 at 26, Old Burlington st. Pike and Son.
- Maitly, George, Newington, York, Builder. April 23 at 3 at offices of Woodhouse and Peach, Parliament st, Kingston-upon-Hull.
- Manley, Arthur Corden, Borrowash, Derby, Miller. April 26 at 12.30 at the Midland Hotel, Derby. Cooper and Chawner, Uttoxeter.
- Mande, James, Eccles, Lancashire, Baker. April 26 at 11 at offices of Smith, King st, Manchester.
- Miller, Edward, Crewe, Cheshire, Beer Retailer. April 18 at 1 at offices of Pointon, Market st, Crewe.
- Mills, George Henry, Leeds, Plumber. April 19 at 3 at offices of Lodge, Park row, Leeds.
- Moore, Benjamin, Flus, York, Yarn Manufacturer. April 26 at 11 at offices of Walker and Son, Deasbury.
- Morrell, William North, Knaresborough, York, Coachbuilder. April 25 at 4 at offices of James, Lendal. Farmory, Knaresborough.
- Moseley, John Edmund, Manchester, Carver. April 23 at 3 at offices of Fox, Princess st, Manchester.
- Mycock, Frank, Reddick, Lancashire, Innkeeper. April 26 at 3 at the Red Lion Hotel, Heaton lane, Stockport. Coates, Ashton-under-Lyne.
- Oldham, Thomas, Sheffield, Butcher. April 23 at 11 at offices of Rodgers and Co, Bank st, Sheffield.
- Parsons, Richard Henry, Swindon, Wilts, Builder. April 15 at 2 at offices of Boodle, Regent st, New Swindon.
- Phillips, John, Upp Norwood, Wheelwright. April 24 at 1 at the Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham st. Parry, Basinghall st.
- Pickard, Samuel, Leeds, Bricklayer. April 19 at 11 at offices of Hardwick, Infirmary st, Leeds.
- Pither, Thomas, Swallowfield, Berks, Farmer. April 23 at 12 at the Broad Face Hotel, Reading. Creed, Reading.
- Plunkett, John, Jun, Norwich, Baker. April 18 at 2 at the Duke's Palace Inn, Duke st, Norwich.
- Pountney, George Hopkins, Wolverhampton, Baker. April 25 at 11 at offices of Fiewker and Page, Darlington st, Wolverhampton.
- Porter, John, Blackpool, Ale Merchant. April 24 at 3 at offices of Leigh, Brown st, Manchester.
- Powell, Llewellyn Jones, Swansea, Grocer. April 19 at 3 at offices of Thomas, York place, Swansea.
- Priestley, Jonas, and Samson Bastow, Wisney, nr Bradford, Jacquard Machine Makers. April 24 at 11 at offices of Peel and Gaunt, Chapel lane, Bradford.
- Purkis, William, Fair Oak, nr Bishopstoke, Baker. April 22 at 3 at offices of Kilby, Portland st, Southampton.
- Roberts, Edwin, Huardean, Gloucester, Collier. April 23 at 11 at offices of Dighton, Morse lane, Huardean.
- Robinson, George Finlay, Shieldfield, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Butcher. April 24 at 12 at offices of Clark, Union chambers, Graling st west, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- Sasupskie, Samuel, Openshaw, Lancashire, Glazier. May 2 at 3 at offices of Harris, Blue Bear court, Manchester.
- Saxon, Samuel, Rochdale, Brush Maker. April 23 at 3 at the Wheat Sheaf Hotel, Fennel st, Manchester. Standing, Rochdale.
- Shaw, Robert, Horsforth, York, Woollen Manufacturer. April 23 at 3 at the Townhall chambers, Ashton under-Lyne. Bradbury.
- Simpson, Daniel, Ansty, Leicester, Builder. April 25 at 11 at offices of Shiers, Market st, Leicester.
- Stephens, George, Kingsland, Hereford, Beer Retailer. April 22 at 1 at the Royal Oak Hotel, Leominster. Andrews, Leominster.
- Stevens, Richard, Smethwick, Builder. April 25 at 2 at offices of Ratcliff, Bennett's hill, Birmingham.
- Stoes, Charles William, Liverpool, Merchant. April 30 at 2 at offices of Banner and Son, North John st, Liverpool. Radcliffe and Layton, Liverpool.
- Tarran, John, and John Thomas Tarran, Darlington, Builders. April 24 at 10 at the Waterloo Hotel, Market place, Darlington. Wooler, Darlington.
- Taylor, George, Wormwood st, Builder. April 24 at 2 at offices of Moss and Fagg, Winchester house, Old Broad st.
- Thomas, David Thomas, Crymmyon, Pembroke, Insurance Agent. April 25 at 11 at offices of Lock, Tenby.
- Thompson, William, Upper Ashby st, Clerkenwell, Jeweller. April 24 at 3 at 7, Wilington sq, Clerkenwell. Lewis.
- Turnbull, Simon, Consett, Durham, Furnaceman. April 19 at 10 at offices of Dickinson, Middle st, Consett.
- Turner, Nathan, Caywood, York, Farmer. April 23 at 12 at offices of Wilkinson, St Helen's sq, York.
- Wadd, John Harris, Rothley, Leicester, Innkeeper. April 24 at 3 at offices of Bartlett, Loughborough.
- Walford, James Thomas, Bradford, Architect. April 24 at 11 at Wellington chambers, Westgate, Bradford. Cox.
- Warburton, James Smethurst, Fibersgate, Preston, Engineer. April 23 at 12 at 3, Piccadilly, Manchester. White, Graatham.
- Webb, Charles Lea, Gloucester, Chemist. April 24 at 3 at offices of Haines, St John's lane, Gloucester.

Webb, Matthew, Bournemouth, Solicitor. April 26 at 12 at the Town Hall, Bournemouth. Sharp, Christchurch
 Welchert, Sigmund, Cardiff, Hat Manufacturer. April 26 at 2 at offices of Tribe and Co, Albion chambers, Bristol. Stephens, Cardiff
 Wenham, Joseph Alfred, Blackheath, Fruiterer. May 2 at 2 at the Messrs' Hall Tavern, Macclesfield. King
 Williams, Henry, Brierly hill, Mon. Innkeeper. April 23 at 3 at the Bridge End Hotel, Ebbw vale. Powell, Ebbw vale
 Winston, Thomas, Tadnos grange, Durham, Builder. April 25 at 11 at offices of Maw, jun, Bishop Auckland
 Wood, Felix, and George Brodie, Bow lane, Poplar, Timber Merchants. April 29 at 2 at offices of Coburn and Young, Leadenhall at Woodhead, William, Rock Ferry, Cheshire, Schoolmaster. April 23 at 3 at offices of Mawson, Duncan at, Birkenhead. Downham, Birkenhead

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The Subsisting Assurances and Bonuses amount to ..	£9,366,362

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Credit of half the first five Annual Premiums allowed on whole-term Policies on healthy Lives not over 60 years of age.

Endowment Assurances granted, without Profit, payable at death or on attaining a specified age.

Invalid Lives assured at rates proportioned to the risk.

Claims paid thirty days after proof of death.

BONUS.

The Reversionary Bonus at the Quinquennial Division in January, 1877 (amounting to £357,014), averaged 50 per cent., and the Cash Bonus 30 per cent., on the Premiums paid in the 5 years.

The Next Division of Profits will take place in January, 1892, and Persons who effect New Policies before the end of June next will be entitled at that Division to one year's additional share of Profits over later Entrants.

REPORT, 1877.

The 3rd Annual Report just issued, and the Balance Sheets for the year ending June 30, 1877, as rendered to the Board of Trade, can be obtained at either of the Society's Offices, or of any of its Agents.

GEORGE OUTOLIFFE, ACTUARY AND SECRETARY.

COMMISSION.

10 per cent. on the First Premium, and 5 per cent. on Renewals, is allowed to Solicitors. The Commission will be continued to the person introducing the Assurance, without reference to the channel through which the Premiums may be paid.

LAW UNION FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Chief Office—126, Chancery-lane, London, W.C. The Funds in hand and Capital subscribed amount to upwards of £1,500,000 sterling.

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Deputy-Chairman—C. FEMBERTON, Esq. (Lee & Pemberton), Solicitor 44, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Every description of Fire and Life Insurance business transacted.

The Directors invite attention to the new form of Life Policy, which is free from all conditions.

The Company advances Money on Mortgage of Life Interest and Reversions, whether absolute or contingent.

Prospectuses, Copies of the Directors' Report, and Annual Balance sheet, and every information, sent post free, on application to

FRANK M'GEDY, Actuary and Secretary.

METROPOLITAN CONSOLIDATED STOCK.

FURTHER ISSUE OF £2,500,000 STOCK.

Minimum Price of Issue, £100 per cent. Interest,
£3 10s. per cent.

FIRST DIVIDEND PAYABLE ON 6TH JULY, 1878.

Authorized by Her Majesty's Treasury under 32 and 33
Vict., c. 102, and other Acts.THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS give notice that they
will be prepared to receive sealed tenders for the whole or any part of
the above on Tuesday, the 16th inst., up to Half-past Two o'clock p.m.,
at the Bank of England.The Stock will be consolidated with that now outstanding, which
amounts to £10,611,012. Dividends are paid quarterly at the Bank of
England, but dividend warrants can be transmitted by post, if desired.
The Stock is redeemable, at par, in 1929, if not previously cancelled by
purchase in the open market. The books of the Stock are kept at the
Bank of England. Transfers and Stock Certificates are free of Stamp-
duty.The Fund for paying dividends and redeeming principal is under the
control of Her Majesty's Treasury.By a clause in an Act of 1871, Trustees who are empowered to invest
in Public Stocks, or other Government Funds, may, unless expressly
forbidden, invest in this Stock.

The dates at which the money will be required are as follows:—

On making the Tender, £3 per cent.

On the 25th instant, as much as will leave £75 to be paid after-
wards.

On the 11th July, 1878, £25 per cent.

On the 10th October, 1878, £25 per cent.

On the 9th January, 1879, £25 per cent.

Payments in full allowed on and after the 25th instant, under dis-
count, at One per cent. per annum.Copies of the Prospectus, and Forms of Tender, can be obtained at
the Accountant's Department of this Office, and at the Chief Cashier's
Office, Bank of England.

No Tender will be received unless upon the printed form.

By Order,

J. E. WAKEFIELD,

Clerk of the Board.

Metropolitan Board of Works,
Spring Gardens,
9th April, 1878.**THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).**
Established in 1835.—Capital, £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra,
Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept at the Head Office on the terms cus-
tomary with London bankers, and interest allowed when the credit
balance does not fall below £100.DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—
At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed
upon.BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches
of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent
for collection.SALES and PURCHASES effected in British and foreign securities, in
East India Stock and loans, and the safe custody of the same under-
taken.Interest drawn and army, navy, and civil pay and pensions realized.
Every other description of banking business and money agency,
British and Indian transacted. J. THOMSON, Chairman.**5½ PER CENT. DEBENTURES.**NATIONAL MORTGAGE AND AGENCY COMPANY OF
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Archibald Orr Ewing, Esq., M.P., of Ballikilrain, N.B.CHAIRMAN—Henry R. Grenfell, Esq., 27, Upper Thames-street, E.C.
BANKERS—Messrs. Smith, Payne, & Smiths;
Bank of Scotland.The Company RECEIVES MONEY on LOAN, for which it ISSUES
DEBENTURES bearing interest at 5½ per cent. for 3 years, 5 per cent.
for 5 years, and 4½ per cent. for 7 years, payable half-yearly by coupons,
which are attached to the Bonds.Full information and Application-Forms can be obtained at the Office
of the Company.
37, Lombard-street, London, E.C. J. W. LEONARD, Sec.LONDON GAZETTE (published by authority) and LONDON and
COUNTRY ADVERTISEMENT OFFICE.

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care and promptitude assured. Officially stamped forms for advertise-
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FOOLSCAP PAPER, 10s., 6d., 14s. 6d., and 18s. 6d. per ream.

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FINEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE
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CAUTION.—Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron
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